PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,822—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
23rd June	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7909		
28th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898		
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951		
25th "	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9000		

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	†770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1060.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
B	City of Karachi	5300	May	28	June	7	June	23	June 30
A	Aston Hall	3936	June	6	"	14	July	4	July 22
B	Stanley Hall	5800	"	21	July	5	"	19	" 27
B	Trafford Hall	4400	"	30	"	13	"	25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July	10	"	23	Aug	6	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	"	24	Aug	3	"	18	" 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents. LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.
T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,709 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 12th July calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 21st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
19th June, 1906.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment, at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 800.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	7,600	26th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July 1906.
CATANIA	4,030	....	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1906.
REGINA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	22nd June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to
ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
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MAY BLOSSOM TEA.
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Commission 2½ to 5%.
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Original Invoices supplied.
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Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
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THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :
NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHE
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.
More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished
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Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.
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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.
The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.
The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.
A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.
NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.
MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it none day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.
SATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK
A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feable constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and impaired digestion.
PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.
Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers. Dr H L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.
The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that as FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1906, is a Gazetted Holiday, WEEK END RETURN TICKETS between Stations authorised to issue them will be issued from THURSDAY, the 28th June to MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1906, and will be available for completion of Return Journey as usual, that is at destination by 12 noon the following Tuesday.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay the 19th June, 1906.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for CLERKSHIP, for the SUPPLY and TRANSPORT CORPS, will be held on the 9th July, 1906, at 11 a.m. at the Office of the Officer Commanding Divisional Supply 6th. (Poona) Division. Poona.

Candidates who have not passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University or Corresponding Examination of other Universities or the Final or Higher Standard Examination of European Schools will not be allowed to appear for the Examination.

Applications to attend should be sent in by th 30th June.

E. A. SWINHOE, Captain,
Commanding Divisional Supply,
6th. (Poona) Division.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 8,00,000.

Notice is hereby given to the DEBENTURE HOLDERS that the above LOAN FALLS DUE on the 1st July 1906, and the same will be PAID OFF on the 30th June, 1906, (the due date being a Sunday), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7 Esplanade Road, Fort, on presentation and delivery up of the Debentures duly receipted by the holders. The interest on the debentures ceases from the due date.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1906.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club called for WEDNESDAY the 20th. June 1906, is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th July.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 18th June, 1906.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for RECLAMATION WORKS in connection with NEW TIMBER PONDS, at Sewri.

The Specification Conditions and Form of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 from the Undersigned at whose office the plans can be inspected and further information obtained.

The value of the work is about Rs. 11,00,000.

Tenders which must be endorsed "Timber Ponds and Reclamation at Sewree" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000 to be delivered to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, before 1-0 p.m. (Indian Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 3rd day of September next.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his Tender.

The acceptance or otherwise of Tenders rests with the Trustees of the Port who do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Ballard Road.
5th June, 1906.

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"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OWING to the rapid INCREASE in our BUSINESS necessitating a larger Office Staff.

GIBBONS & CO.

Have leased the more commodious Office Premises in ESPLANADE ROAD lately occupied by Messrs. Jhakardass & Co., Solicitors, and will REMOVE to these Premises on the 16th instant.

GIBBONS & CO.'S

Machine, Furniture and Electrical Workshops are situated in Marine Street, and SHOW ROOMS in Medow Street.

NOTE.—All communications to be Addressed to the MANAGER.

Bombay, 14 June, 1906.

TOOTH-ACHE

Instantaneously cured by

DENTICLINE.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170 SHAIKH MEMON, ST.,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE
RUBBER TYRES
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
MOTOR CAR TYRES.
Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes.
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS,
HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.
OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION
AND
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.

For prices etc., apply to

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hammum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

POONA AGENTS.
Messrs. FRENCHMAN & Co.,
64, CIVIL LINES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARDES and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BREGLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

WANTED STEAM ROLLER about four tons second-hand, but in working order. State lowest possible price and place where it can be seen. Apply N. F. MIRZA, President, Municipality, Bhawnagar.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality Apply to the Manager.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 16 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. MRS L'ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Decorations, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS, Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort. Bombay Established 1872.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALESHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandler. Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail in addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

SIMLA,

HOTEL METROPOLE.

CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.

Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla

Beautifully Furnished and fitted.

Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the Proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.

Telegrams:—"METROPOLE," Simla.

THE GRAM AND BARLEY STORES,
OR
THE COLABA GRAIN STORES,
LOWER COLABA.

OUR STORE is WIDELY PATRONISED by a large number of Gentlemen for our Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, Nutritious and Invigorating HORSE FOOD, LINSEED, URID, and ENHARDI POWDER being of superior and sound quality, very clean and cheaper than the market dealers or any other houses. We have good certificates from gentlemen for the same. LOCAL DELIVERY FREE.

Special attention will be paid to mofusil orders. A single trial order will prove its recommendation. Intimation by a P. C. ensures prompt delivery.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GREAT MOTOR CAR SALE.

Owing to the end of the season and several owners having gone home and also to make room for new patterns a number of excellent motor cars will be sold by Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd June, at Messrs BENNETT & Co's. Auction Rooms at 3-30 p m (S T)

Among these cars are the following excellent bargains:—

1 One 6 H P 3 seated Genuine De Dion Car the property of Mr Lionel Inglis who has purchased a larger car in its place originally cost £350 complete with hood and back seat

2 One brand new De Dion Engined Car 8 H P with tonneau body and Panhard type gearing an excellent French car with all improvements.

3 One double cylinder 12 H P Purdah Car with removeable top in good running order

4 One Locomobile Steam Car, 4 seated with burners suitable for Benzine and other improvements has only run a few miles

5 One 8 H P Genuine De Dion Car with phaeton body folding hood etc suitable for monsoon—all in good running order.

The above is now on view at the Bombay Motor Car Company Ltd,

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c,

AT 2 P.M,

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G I P Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co will, on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p m (S T) sell by Public Auction at the G I P Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot,

36 full pressed bales of cotton.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th June, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF DOLTON PORCELAINWARE, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS, PIECES OF TAPESTRY, VELVET & PLUSH, COALPORT DINNER SETS, RICH CROCKERY & GLASSWARE, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st inst, at 2 p m each day, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer and Co. by order of the concerned the following valuable goods consisting of crockery ware, Dolton Crockeryware, transparent crockeryware oil paintings and engravings in rich gilt frames of different subjects by famous artists, velvet piled carpets, rich curtains, damask table covers, pieces of silk tapestry, velvet and plush bath towels, horse hair mattresses and pillows, pieces of silk satin cloth, windproof lamps, Cambric towels and pillow cases, pieces of velvet and shirtings, rich table ornaments, Coalport & Crown Derby dinner sets, rich glassware, chubb's safe on stand etc.,

N. B.—The oil paintings and Chubb's safe will be sold at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY the 21st instant.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Folly Hall," Cleveland Hill, next to Cleveland Bunder Worlee, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order by Jamsetji Nowroji, Wimbridge, and others, such as English-made hall settees, set of dining table for 26 persons, dining chairs, sofas, easy chairs, marble-topped tables, office tables, Wimbridge made teakwood double bedstead, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, entire marble side table, iron safe, cupboards, brass table and chair, large size chests, hanging vase lamps, real cut glass English-made 6 and 8 light chandeliers with lustres, sweettoned grand piano by Collard and Collard in good order, large grain jars, tonjon, real marble large size bust of the late Mr. Bomanji Hormusji Wadia on real marble pillar, etc., the property of Bai Pirozbai widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia.

Catalogues will be publishe l and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock-in trade of Messrs Soondy and Co. changing premises, consisting of pianos harmoniums, violins, mandolins guitars, banjos, and other musical instruments, rifles, revolvers, pictures, picture mounting glass cases, shop furniture, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 20th June, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p. m. (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials for removal of case No. 67, Khetwadi Main Road.

The materials of buildings street Nos. 556-532, 530-534 Memonwada Road.

The materials of buildings street No. 2-5, Old Nagpada

The materials of buildings street No, 44, New Bengalpura.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS, STRAWBOARDS, CEMENT AND MEDICINE.

Messrs MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-45 p m, Standard Time, at Princes Dock, F Shed, on account of the concerned the following damaged goods landed ex s s Trafalgar.

9 bales old newspapers,
10 bales straw boards,
203 casks cement.
3 cases medicine.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 700 BALES AND A QUANTITY OF LOOSE DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

About 600 F.F. bales cotton, damaged by fire and water,
A large quantity of loose cotton, damaged by fire and water.
A quantity of Hoof Iron.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls,
4 bales red shirtings,
On account of the concerned—
Ex, s.s. "Merton Hall."
3 cases damaged alpaca.
On account of the concerned—
16 cases beads
2 cases damaged spun silk.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs, MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings street Nos. 33, 9, 11, and 37 Mathew Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June 1906.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPL TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Nowera Elya.	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£65,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco,
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe,	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON. HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
[illegible] Bombay.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 10,350,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Mexico.	Newchwang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Alcock Buildings Hornby Road, Fort Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

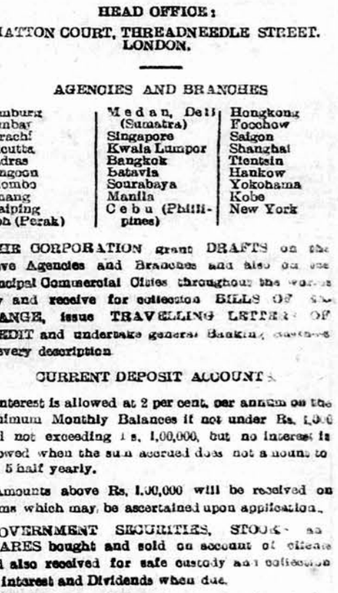
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

Esplanade Road, Bombay

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S



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TO BE LET.—Immediate possession two storied HOUSES newly built, Byculla, New Nagpada Road. Nos. 33 and No. 46 Ground Floors as Shops 1st and 2nd Floor Residences, Rent from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80. Apply to

J. K. HALLETT & Co.,
34, Church Gate Street. House Agents.

OUR GREAT BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906, Please step into our place BARGAIN AWAY for a suitable article and TAKE IT AWAY at a suitable price. Read below.

OUR MONSTER BARGAINING MONTH JUNE, 1906. Boots and shoes, Leather, etc Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone, etc., Bags. All varieties of LEATHER GOODS. Bargain prices this month. Read above and below.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!! Please don't forget that our WELL KNOWN AND RENOWNED Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Suit cases, Gladstone Bags, Harness, and every variety of miscellaneous Leather Goods, etc, etc, all at BARGAIN PRICES this month June, 1906—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	3
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	3
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	3
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	3
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	3
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
The Baddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	3
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	3
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ —

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

DERMINA SOAP.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.

A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Islami, 1601 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ujine, 3426 tons. Captain G A Shepherd will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2376 tons, Captain W Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Majidi, 1857 tons, Captain H Coates, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE steamer Scalda 3438 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon &c, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE steamer Terrier, 1000 tons, Captain H Nilsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok via Singapore and Colombo with a cargo of teak.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3543 tons, Captain F Snow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, via Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

A WARNING TO MARINERS.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Port Officer, Calcutta :—"Quantity wreckage reported 14° N. 85° E. setting eastward, please warn."

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Majidi s	Coates	Mculmein, June 8
	City of Karachi s	Snow	Cardiff, May 11
	Terrier s	Nilsen	Bangkok, May 19
	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta, June 7
	Scalda s	Kilpatrick	Rangoon, May 14

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Mohammadi s	Storey	Jeddah
	Kasara s	Morrison	Persian Gulf
	Khedive s	Wurtz	Hamburg, &c
	Trentham Hall s	Clement	Port Said
	Islami s	Hughes	Mauritius

The steamer Ujina, Shepherd, for Calcutta obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Austria, for China, &c
" Marienfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Strathairly, for Baltimore
" Ville de la Ciotat, for Australia, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
16	Maharani	P McCabe	Chittagong
	Argentela	A Meyer	Antwerp
	Fultala	F W Fry	

DEPARTURES.

17	M Meanately	J A Ross	Rangoon
17	Megna	J S Riddoch	Moulmein
17	Benue	W J de N Guy	Rangoon
17	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
18	Sirsa	J R O'Sullivan	Bombay
18	Bucrania	A McClelland	Boston and N'York
18	St Dunstan	W Jones	H'burg B'men

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Borneo, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, sailed from Kobe for Bombay on the 18th instant.

The same Co's steamer Trieste, sailed from Madras for Bombay on the 18th instant.

The same Co's steamer China, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—32 bales wool W and Graham and Co; 16 bales wool Nizamudin and Co: 43 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co: 71 bales wool C Joosub 55 bales wool SJ Karr 66 bales wool L Wadjiaj 89 bales wool D Nagji and Co; 22 bales goat hair R M Kroika.

Ikbal s—130 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 1001 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhy 312 cwt leather cwt pieces A Peerbhoy and Co

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—29 bales carpets Sulleman Megjee 11 bales hemp R & A. Willis 34 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 bales skins and hides H Moloobhai 2600 cwt castorseed Ralli Brother 100 cwt horns M Momomed and Co; 120 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co; 3 cases carpets 1 case haberdasbery and 1 case housewares F P Shumigaus 56 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 6 bales hides B Ismail 44 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales hides and skins H M Aba and H Mahomed 57 bales hemp J H Kapadia and Co; 150 cwt olibanum 1 case ganga K L P Dalal and Co; B Rowji 75 cwt horns A Meghji 40 cwt turmeric R Jewandas 6 bales skins M J Jomabhoy and Co; 61 cwt dry ginger D Vallyhoy and Co

FOR BOSTON

Egypt s—9 bales skins H M Hatlece

FOR ST LOUIS.

Egypt s—27 cwt ajmasced F F Campbell and Co

FOR HULL.

Dido s—787 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR BALTIMORE.

Strathairly s—5500 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR PORTBAIN.

Afghanistan s—68750 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR LEITH.

Afghanistan s—3000 cwt Musorr and 68750 cwt cotton seed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Shira s—50 bales cotton Prier de ragone and Co; 1 bale cotton 7253 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 2000 cwt linseed Ernst Lam and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Nidderdall s—110 bales cotton G. Tejpal & Co; 110 bales cotton Walter, Pavri & Co; 4000 cuts poppy seed and 2000 cuts castorseed Killick Nixon & Co; 2000 cuts linseed Ernst Son & Co; 256 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co; 100 bales cotton Geddum & Co; 550 cuts myraballams E. Oomersji 4017 cuts linseed Ralli Bros 2040 cuts myraballams D. Nanji & Co; 4003 cuts poppyseed, Jehangir Cama & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Vancouver s—17000 cuts castorseed and 8035 cuts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEWYORK.

Egypt s—1 bale carpet & P Stoorides & Co

Dido s—274 cuts gun Hirjee Virsbors

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ikbal s—1205 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 1000 cwt myrabollams G Madhowjee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—40 cwt gum olibanum P Jethabhoy

FOR ILOILO.

Delhi s—30 bales twist Lyon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton M B Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—9 bales coir mats J Peermahomed

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—700 bales twist H Mcoltchund 600 bales twist Sassoon J David & Co 1000; twist David Sassoon and Co

Hakata Maru s—25 bales twist M S Kaisha

Austria s—125 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—25 tons old iron C Bogiano and Co

Hakata Maru s—300 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 41 cwt storax K Lalji

Austria s—1000 bales twist David Sassoon J David and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—2000 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 18.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	88 5-8	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	97 1-4 ex	=	— 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-4	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 15-16	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1-4	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	30	=	+ 3-16
Spot in New York	65 5-8	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'17 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin	20'47 1-2	=	— 1-2
New York Demand	4'85 3-1	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
2 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4 do	=	— 1-8
6 " " "	3 1-4 do	=	— 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	=	— 1-4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	=	— 1-4

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 do	=	— 1-2
7 day market loans	2 1-2 do	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £300,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 3 0-D sellers steady

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1-4 value

WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 3,420 000

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 47 1-2 + 1-2 J-A sellers firm
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1-2 + 1-4 J-J sellers firm
Brown 43 3-8 — 1-8 J-A done firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 3-4 J-J buyers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Canara

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiety
Manchester	steady
Total sales	10,000
Spot	6'11 4-3
Egyptain F G F Brown	10 5-8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	4,981
Futures closed	quiet but steady

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'84	5'84	5'76
+1	+2	+3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'68	5'63	5'62
+3	+3	+3
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'62	5'64	5'64
+3	+3	+3

Receipts at U S Ports	4,000	
Do. last year	9,000	
Exports to Great Britain	nil	
Do. do Continent	5,000	

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 1-16—10	
Futures, month of July	10'54—9	a
Do. do. Dec	10'49+3	

a Advanced early owing to official weather report considered unfavorable, and declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-16—1-16
Futures month of July	11'05—2
Do. do. Aug	10'64
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on Monday, 18th June 1906 :—

Cotton	5,044 bales.
Wheat	27,903 cwts.
Linseed	4,420 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,789 do
Gingellyseed	119 do
Poppyseed	3,305 do
Groundnut	40 do
Castorseed	3,703 do
Hide	21,574 do
Myrabollams	761 do
Cottonseed	3,786 do
Mowraseed	102 do
Gram	13,499 do
Joowar	1,624 do
Maize	1,146 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 7,56,372
Ex s s Oceana from Australia

BOMBAY, JUNE 19.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 7-32d
Do, 6 do, do,	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do,	170
Marcks 3 do. do,	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	155
Shanghai 30 do	215
Japan 30 do,	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98 15
1st Settlement, 29th June	98 14

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th "	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June	5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May	6 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready	7	6	0
Forward	7	12	0

RAPESEED.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	nominal.		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	6	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8	5	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	37	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi	4	10	6
White Pesi	4	11	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....quiet.
Estimated sales.....10,000 bales.
Imports.....10,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5'83	5'83	5'75
+1	+1	+5
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5'68	5'63	5'62
+1	+1	+1
Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'62	5'62	5'64
+1	+1	+1

Cotton.—The market is practically unchanged and business reported is on a very retail scale.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (fty. terms)	183	178	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (fty. terms)	197	197	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	193	193	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (description one) M.-G.	204	198	...	do.
Dhanduah (M.-G.)	...	...	204	197 ... do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	205	198 ... do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	...	203 ... do.
Khanganm, fair staple (M G)	206	200	...	do.
Karanga do (M G)				
Akola do (M G)				
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	...	209	203 ... do.
Dharmangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	207	201	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	212	206	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	260	252 ... do.
Bhownugger, (M. G.)	...	226	216	... do.
Do (H. G.)	...	...	216	203 ... do.
Muttla (M.-G.)	...	...	203	193 ... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	253 do.
Westerns	...	...	...	234 do.
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	...	205 do.

The advent of Kemp's 24th Balance Sheet gives us an opportunity to comment on the recent improvements effected by this well-known and progressive firm. We note they have steadily maintained a good dividend, although the keen competition of modern trading in Bombay makes this extremely difficult, but it is to their internal administration we wish principally to draw the attention of our readers. We hear a great deal about the Swadeshi movement and it is the main principle of Kemp and Company, Limited, to manufacture everything they possibly can in this country. Witness their numerous proprietory medicines (numbering 400) in which their latest venture is to manufacture some of their best known productions in a form that will appeal to the poorer classes so that the benefits of good and standard medicines may be within the reach of even the poorest. Their new Laboratory (a well lighted and most interesting room) is replete with everything necessary for the production of High Class goods. It is 80 by 120 feet in size, lighted and ventilated from above. The Manufacturing Department is situated at one end of this large room and no chance of such atrocious scandals as those emanating from America with regard to concentrated foods, &c., can possibly arise; their manufacture of Chicken and other extracts being always open to the inspection of the Public Health Officers, Medical men, and any person interested. The dispensing of Physicians' prescriptions forms an important branch of this Firm's work and its proportions were so large that difficulty was felt at times to cope with it. The Firm therefore decided to fit up a completely new dispensary quite apart from the wholesale and retail side of the business; this is now in full working order and the despatch of medicines is accomplished much quicker than by the old method. The purity of this Firm's drugs and products cannot be questioned, everything being made strictly according to the British Pharmacopoeia. It must be remembered that when Pharmacopoeia preparations are offered at exceptionally low prices in the bazaars, they must be looked upon with grave suspicion, as a little thought will show that goods cannot be up to standard if they are offered below cost price. The whole business is superintended by a Board of well known business men, a General Manager with excellent English degrees and a staff of English diplomaed Chemists who superintend all the work. The literary side of a scientific Chemist's business is not forgotten. The Prescriber's Pharmacopoeia, edited and compiled by the General Manager, has reached its fifth edition and is ranked as a standard work by the London "Lancet." They also publish a Guide to health, a Medicine Chest Companion and numberless pamplets interesting both to Physicians and laymen. In short, if you want genuine medicines, courteous treatment, or advice of any kindwhich it is in the power and province of a good chemist to give, you will get it at Kemp's.

JOHN HADDEN AND CO.

Messrs John Hadden and Co., writing from London on May 31st, report on the market as follows :—

Annatto Seed—The market is unchanged, the present value of good ordinary seed being worth 4 1-2d per lb with dull and inferior down to 3d per lb

Beeswax—The market for White Calcutta is very firm sales take place privately at £3 to £3 5 per cwt Yellow East Indian £3 to £3 7 6 per cwt.

Cardamoms—A good demand exists. A market improvement is found in the Travancore Estate shipments resembling very much Ceylon cure Bold pallish greenish sold at 2-1 to 2-4, bold and medium 1-6 to 1-8, medium 1-4 to 1-5, smalls 11 1-2d to 1-1.

Cinchona Bark—The present unit limit is 3-4d. The last sales contained 537 packages East Indian of which 412 sold Succirubra natural stem chips and shavings at 2 1-4d to 3d. branch 1 3-4d to 2 1-2d., and root 2d to 2 3-4d. Officinalis natural stem ships at 1 1-2d to 3 3-4d renewed ditto 3 7-8d to 4 1-8d branch 2d root 4 1-2d, Ledger natural stem chips 2 5-8d to 2 3-4d per lb

Copra—There are buyers of May June not sellers.

Capsicums—Market steady; the sales this week contained 16 bags of East Coast African long bright red large sold at 68 bright yellow sherries at 40 red and yellowish at 30, mixed yellow and perished at 23 per cwt.

Chillies—Market steady the sales contained 16 bags East Coast African good red large sold at 31 yellow and reddish mixed shrivelled at 24 per cwt

Ginger—The offerings this week were small only 47 cases and 95 bags of small rough Calicut sold without reserve at 28-6 per cwt. Native Cut on case being bought in at 80 for medium and bold limed; at 45 for medium and small.

Indiarubber—Market quiet fine pale biscuits and sheets being worth 6 1-2 per lb.

Isinglass—The sales this week contained 441 packages of Bombay. Kurrachee leaf sold at better rates Tongue and Purse were in little request and only a few lots sold the total which passed the hammer was 125 cases, Kurrachee leaf good heavy palish at 2-10 fair to good reddish 2-3 to 2-6 dark rough 1-7 to 1 11, dark leaf Penang character good heavy darkish at 3-4 to 3 6 1-2, Tongue fair long pale fatty 3 3. Small reddish 1 10 to 1 11. Small part thin 1 to 1 2. Purse fair heavy at 1 3, middling at 1 to 1 1. Small part dark 7 1-2d to 8d, tails good at 1-6 pickings at 6 1-2d. Bladderpipe bought in.

Kapoc—Market firm a good business passing on c i f terms at 4 1-2d to 4 3-8d per lb for London and Continent.

Lemon Grass Oil—Market inactive on the spot sellers at 7d per oz., For arrival new crop being offered at 6 7-8d for September October shipment.

Mace—Market steady but quiet 17 cases Penang offered and 2 sold good palish part wormy and mouldy at 1 8 West Indian 53 packages offered and sold good bold pait at 1 9 good palish at 1 6 to 1 7 fair pale and reddish at 1 4 to 1 5 fair red at 1 3 to 1 broken at 1 1 to 1 2 per lb

Nutmegs—Morket quiet 2 cases Penang offered and sold wormy and defective at 5d. West Indian. A good supply of 230 packages offered and mostly sold at steady rates ranging from 52s at 2-7 down to 160s at 3-4d. In shell 82s to 90s selling at 4 1-2d per lb.

Pepper—The sales this week contained 42 bags of Malabar which sold subject. Good heavy at 5 1-4d ditto greyish at 5d small light and shelly at 4 1-2d, 191 packages of Wyneed were bought in 22 bags of Mangalone offer and sold fair to good bold heavy at 11d to 1 per lb,

Seedlac—Fine pale Kurrachee in worth £9 per cwt and small palish £8 5

Senna.—174 bales of Tinnevelly offered and 102 sold small and medium bold at 3-4d. to 4 1-2d, per lb, pods at 1d. to 1 3-4d.

Turmeric.—Of 638 bags offered 73 bags of Madras sold bright whole bulbs at 18. The remainder bought in Cochin split bulbs at 8 per cwt.

Tea.—The sales this week contained 30903 packages including 1790 from Southern India. There was a good demand and desireable liquoring Assam and Sylhet Teas sold well but Dooars sold irregularly being mostly of Autumnal character with red and stalks leaf. There was no change to note in common kinds which remained at 3 1-4d. Among the best averages Assam Muttrapo 1 0 3-4. Pancery I. Towkok 11 1-2d Dooars Chaiouni 8 1-4d. Hills 7 3-4d. Sylhet Deanston 7 1-2d. Southern India Devicolam 8d Mimaar 7 1-2d per lb.

FORGERY OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Examination for Kulkarnis.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of applications for revision made by Vasudev, Rajaram and Galbi walad Kasam, the first of whom was convicted by Mr. S. S. Bhide, first class Magistrate of Satara, of abetment of forgery for the purpose of cheating, and the second of forgery for the purpose of cheating; and who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months each. On appeal, Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara, altered the conviction of the first accused to one under sections 465 and 109 of the Penal Code; and the accused was ordered to be released on his entering into a bond for Rs. 100 with one surety for a like amount for one year to appear to receive sentence when called upon, and in the meanwhile to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. In the case of the second accused, Mr. Lucas, on appeal, altered the conviction to one under section 465 and confirmed the sentence. Mr. J. R. Gharpure appeared for the first accused, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare for the second; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader for the Crown.

The facts of the case which the Sessions Judge held to be proved were as follow : An examination for Kulkarnis was held by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Montgomerie, at Satara, on the 25th August last. At that examination the two accused sat side by side. Three papers were set, and accused No. 2 gave up three answer papers signed by him, but written for him by accused No. 1. Mr. Lucas thought there could be no doubt that the intention of accused No. 2 was fraudulent. He intended the examiner to believe that he had written the three answer papers himself and thereby to obtain a certificate, which would qualify him for employment as a Kulkarni. No. 2 intended to deceive the Assistant Collector and thereby gain an advantage to himself. No. 1 must have known that such was the intention of No. 2, and by writing out his answers for him, intentionally aided himin his object of deceiving the Assistant Collector. Looking at the case from a common-sense point of view, it was impossible for him to hold, the Sessions Judge remarked, that the accused had been guilty of no offence. Accused No. 1 was a mere boy, and as it did not appear that what he did was done with any worse motive than to oblige his friend and neighbour accused No. 2, Mr. Lucas thought he was justified in giving him the benefit of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As to accused No. 2, he altered the conviction to one under the Penal Code, section 465, and confirmed the sentence inflicted upon him by the lower Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing the pleaders, rejected the application of accused No. 1. They confirmed the conviction recorded against No. 2, but reduced the sentence to the period already undergone, and remitted the unexpired portion.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards,	Plague: Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	12
Total	7	9	113
Total plague deaths to date	133,317		127,3737
Same date last year	19	21	104

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAY—June 11, at Quetta, the wife of Denys Bray, I C S, of twin son and daughter.

CRIMMIN—June 18, at Marine Lines the wife of Lt.-Col Crimmin I.M.S, of a son.

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The first supply was sold in a fortnight, showing the need of such protection in a country like India.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 11-0m., 10-23s. Low water, 3-52m., 4-34s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., (S. T.)

Treacher and Company, annual meeting, Fort office, 5 p. m. (S. T.)

Harwood League Football, 5 45 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY'S GHARRYWALLAS.—Last evening at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Inspector Hemsworth charged Omar Ismael, a hack victoria driver with rash and negligent driving. Mr. J. Lechhant in his evidence stated that on the evening of the 9th instant his carriage was run into by the accused who was driving furiously and on the wrong side of the road. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and remarked that the time had now come when these hack drivers ought to be brought to their senses, Rs. five out of the fine were to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. PYKE'S RESTAURANT.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyke's Apollo Restaurant between 7 and 10 p.m. to-day.

March	Blaze—Away		A Holzmam
Overture	Le Lac Des Fies		Auber
Valse	Wiset Gate		W St Maur
Schottische	Hello Ma Baby		T H Gaggs
Selection	The Belle of New York		Godfrey
Intermezzo	Amona		Veiran Grey
Valse	Frou—Frou		Chatau
Galop	Fizz		G Jacobi

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p. m. to-day.

Polka	Friendship		A Muth
Clarionet Solo	Tutti in Maschera		Pedroth
Selection	A Runaway Girl		Monckton
Valse	Fantasia		
Selection	The Mikado		Sullivan
Galop	The Harmits Bell		Maillard

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

A HOTLY contested game was played last evening when the Royal Scots met the Telegraph team on the Cooperage ground in connection with the Harwood League.

Within five minutes after the commencement of play the Royal Scots scored a goal. The game then became more exciting and the Telegraphists made a violent fight several times shooting at goal which the Military custodian saved well. Both teams played up in good style and claimed an equal share of pressing. The Telegraphists, however, are a strong combination. The backs play a sound game, and this team ought to show up well in the second round of the League. During the second period of play both sides showed signs of scoring and when full time was given the score was Royal Scots one, Telegraph nil.

The following table shows the result to date :—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Y M C A	3	3	0	0	8	1	6
Telegraph	4	2	1	1	2	0	5
Royal Scots	3	3	0	0	6	1	6
Bombay Gymkhana	4	2	2	0	4	5	4
City	4	1	2	1	2	7	3
Royal Artillery	3	1	2	0	3	2	2
Rovers	2	1	1	0	2	1	2
Parel Gymkhana	5	0	5	0	0	11	0

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

YESTERDAY afternoon a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trustees was held at their office, Esplanade Road, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present—Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, Sir Walter Hughes, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

LATE AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRUST.

The meeting considered a letter from the Engineer requesting sanction to write off the sum of Rs. 8,965, being the balance irrecoverable from Messrs. Meherji Johnston and Co., late auctioneers to the Trust.

The Chairman said they had already obtained a High Court decree for the amount, but they could not execute it, as by doing so they were not likely to gain anything. The auctioneers owed them in the first instance more than Rs. 14,000, and the Engineer had been able to recover nearly Rs. 6,000. If they had got the firm adjudged insolvents, they could not have got even that amount.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim thought that no officer of the Trust was empowered to file a suit against anybody without the previous sanction of the Board, and that in future no suit should be filed without the Board's sanction.

The Chairman said he would bear this in mind in future.

Mr. D. E. Wacha remarked that the shaky condition of the firm had been notorious, and they ought not to have remained slack in recovering the amount.

The Chairman said the auctioneers were well known as Government and Municipal auctioneers, and nobody knew they were in embarrassed circumstances. The solicitors to the Trust had advised him that no criminal proceedings would succeed against the auctioneers.

It was resolved to write off the amount.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

THE MONSOON.

Broken in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co. have received a telegram from their Colombo agents yesterday, to the effect that the monsoon has burst. So it has in Calcutta, where it has been raining since Sunday, and the skies today are heavily clouded.

TERRIFIC HEAT IN ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

The heat in Allahabad is terrific A shunter, on the E. I. Railway, named Jackson, has died of apoplexy.

RAIN AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JUNE 19.

A heavy dust-storm from the west brought a smart shower of rain last night. Clouds are still hanging about, and the humidity of the atmosphere promises more rain, for which man and beast alike are panting. Several fatal cases of sunstroke occurred lately.

DELIGHTFUL WEATHER IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

The weather in Poona is simply delightful. It rained heavily from nine this morning till two in the afternoon, besides there is not much sickness in the city.

REJOICINGS AT GODHRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, JUNE 19.

Great rejoicings prevail here as the Heir-Apparent has been blessed with the birth of a son this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Major Whitla, 3rd Hussars, is permitted to retire from the service.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission of Lieutenant Leake, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Brown, 58th Rifles, has been selected for appointment to the Southern Waziristan Militia.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Major H. M. Welstead, 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to be Commandant, Pachmarhi (Sanatarium), with effect from 3rd June, vice Major Prendergast, relieved. Captain G. A. Hassells-Yates is transferred from No. 62. Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to Adjutant, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Lieutenant A. F. Hamilton, I. M. S., to officiate as Staff Surgeon, Poona, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Bull, I. M. S., appointed Officiating Principal Medical Officer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

The following postings of Captain T. M. Archdale, D. S. O. from 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to "N" Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

Captain C. F. Bishop, from Instructor-in-Gunnery, Bombay, to No. 80 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Singapore.

Captain J. R. Colville, from Unposted, to 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Command Staff.—Captain H. B. Dyson, Deputy Assistant Adjudant-General, Western Command, is granted 139 days' leave out of India, on private affairs, including ninety days' privilege leave.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave :—Captain A. G. Cowan, 74th Punjabis, for six months, on medical certificate, 2nd-Lieutenant G. M. Aycough, South Lancashire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment (under orders to join 116th Mahrattas, on appointment to Indian Army,) for four months, on medical certificate, and Conductor M. Bayes, Ordnance Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity there were not a few more Churchmen present at the Parel Church on Sunday evening last, when the Rev. P. Eykyn gave a most able lecture on the Education Bill. We, in India, are, at the best of times, little interested in Home politics and are prone to let them pass

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1906.

THE FAR EAST.

WE are assured by a Tokio correspondent that Japan to-day is preparing as deliberately and thoroughly as she did before the outbreak of hostilities with Russia—not for war, but the ever-present contingency of war. She has just launched two splendid armoured cruisers and keels of battleships to follow are already laid. A meeting of all the Generals in the land is shortly to meet in council to discuss a scheme of military reform. In connection with the prospected reform there is no talk of economy. Japanese desires first to secure an unquestionable efficiency. The programme, the Generals are to discuss, includes the organisation of field and mountain artillery, mounted infantry, balloon corps, changes and extension in cavalry and horse artillery, the increase of arsenals and Railway corps and the construction of Railways in Manchuria and Korea. And, the reason? Because Japan is fully aware that the Russian shadow, if not actual substance, will for ever remain a menace in Northern Manchuria, and furthermore, that whilst the war achieved much, it could not and did not build up border barriers impassable against invaders. Japan regards what we call the Far Eastern Question, as a problem from which may arise at any moment the need for military action. She believes that Russian ambition has already begun to revive and that the dilatoriness displayed by Russian troops in vacating Manchuria is but evidence of the necessity for preparing. The Government is determined that, notwithstanding the Alliance and the security it ensures for the time being, Japan, as the leading power in the Far East, must increase and consolidate her position rather than remain stationary. She has no fear of hostile developments in China or that the Boxer troubles will necessitate foreign interference. It is pointed out, however, by impartial observers that in foreign opinion there are two parties, perhaps equally wrong, the one which attaches a too great importance to the Boxer movement and the other which ridicules its character and underestimates its progress. The Americans are classed among the former and their extraordinary preparations of some months ago are laughed at by the other Powers, though it is not to be denied that the United States Intelligence Department is not often found to be at fault.

Whatever disturbance may arise in China, Japan will have first word in dealing with it. And in full cognisance of their right they are investigating the possibilities of the near future. In the opinion of prominent Japanese statesmen, the most active agent in producing discord is the zeal which over-runs discretion with the missionaries. The Japanese declare that a section of missionary workers in China, either ignorant or heedless of the conditions of the countries in which they labour, mischievously meddle in political affairs, or seek to interfere with the ancient forms revered by the peoples for ages and ages. That the Chinese authorities are "in no way prejudiced is shown by the fact that two ladies who devoted a greater part of their noble and self-sacrificing lives to nursing lepers have been decorated by the Emperor." It is not denied that there are hundreds of devoted missionaries whose work has been directed more upon the broad lines of charity and civilisation than the comparatively narrow limits of the faith-spreading of particular sects. But while statistics may tend otherwise, on the whole missionary enterprise in the East, has not shown the progress its founders anticipated. "As far as Japan is concerned," writes the Tokio correspondent, we have already referred to, "many of the converts have learned to speak the language excellently, but have eventually become almost indifferent to the ethical part of their education. It is an undeniable, though somewhat unpleasant, fact to record that in China and Japan the standing of the missionaries is by no means so high as their sacred calling would warrant." It is unfortunate that the natives do not look upon them as representatives of the refinement and intellect of the lands from which they come, and that they fail to impress the masses with the idea that the changed order of things is any better than that which satisfied their illustrious ancestors. The Chinese newspapers plainly assert that in the past the missionaries have been responsible for many serious disturbances and the semi-official "Kokumin" declares that the missionaries seem to go sometimes proposely beyond the bounds of the high mission they should represent and to forget their proper attitude towards the natives, relying on the protection of their own countries.

Through the ill-considered actions of an over-zealous few the whole of the missionary workers are frequently made to suffer. And it is urged that unless the presence of missionaries in the Far East is to continue to be a menace to tranquility, either the Societies must send out a better set of men or the Governments must interfere. The damage which arrises from unfortunate collisions with missionaries is that Foreign Powers exact severe penalties which the people resentfully remember, and it is from these that further trouble may again arise. Japan has sought to impress upon China the desirability of respecting the lives and property of the missionaries owing to the special importance attached to them by the Western Powers. But not satisfied that her warning will be heeded, she has prepared to take any action that may be found desirable in case of an outbreak. When next the Powers, or any of them, meet the Chinaman, they will find him a very different being from what he was last time they stood face to face. He is well armed and is being well drilled by foreign officers. He will render a better account of himself than ever he did before. It will not do for Japan, at all events, to sit still and await events. And although Japan may not be looking forward to what has already begun to be referred to as the "coming rising in China," she recognises that it may become necessary for her to make her power felt. It is her intention that should necessity arise she will. She will make her power so realised and felt that no excuse, not even a wholesale massacre of missionaries, will be sufficient to warrant an alteration in the international status quo of the East. And we can but admire Japan's forethought and approve her preparatory activity.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN CEYLON.

IT is difficult, if not impossible, to pick up a Ceylon paper without finding reference to the troubles of the planter in the matter of cooly labour. It is a subject which has developed into party warfare and the opinion of the outside observer must be that it has never received fair treatment. Mr. G. C. Bliss, chairman of the Pusselawa Planters Association is convinced that it has been finally and clearly demonstrated that they never have been, and never will be, able to combine and co-operate for the mutual advantage of both planters and employes. The former is not the only class which suffers from existing conditions, for the Tamil labour force is so seriously indebted, owing to the effects of recruiting regulations which have been imposed, that it is proposed to agitate for an official enquiry and prompt action. This is no small difficulty in the way of the employer, but it is made worse by the action of planters who unscrupulously employ those whom they must know to be "bolters" from other estates. The difficulty of recruiting has been enhanced by two things, first that the planters have allowed recruiting to go entirely out of their hands and secondly by the Rs. 30 limit imposed. This latter was proposed by the Parent Planters Association on the understanding that at an early date it was to be reduced, but the reduction has been put off until now, when it has been suggested that the limit should be dropped altogether.

The proposal is unfair to those who have been forced into increased advances, but the growing shortage and difficulty of controlling existing labour calls for some drastic reform. The latest suggestion comes from Mr. D. H. M. Boyle and it is nothing less than the introduction of Chinese Labour. Mr. Boyle is an enthusiast in Chinese labour, having been connected with the Imperial Maritime Customs of China and, in some degree, on the "inside" of the exportation of labour to South Africa. He is of opinion that a large supply of labour is available at suitable wages and that they would work excellently under the conditions of the island, and he fears no interference from the Colonial Office on the grounds that there would be no competition with Whites and that labour is already being imported. He seems, however, to have entirely missed the main point, for it is hard to see how any workable system could be brought in without resource to indentures which would bring down the wrath of those whose chief occupation is foiling the man on the spot. With Mr. Boyle's proposal we have only one fault to find. We readily acknowledge that under certain conditions the importation of Chinese labour is eminently desirable, and will do much to put Ceylon on an equal labour footing with the Federated Malay States, but it does not seem that these conditions have yet been proved to exist. The only justification for the employment of Chinese is a real absence of possible recruits in India. Ceylon is ready to acknowledge that the present conditions of recruiting are not altogether satisfactory, and much talk has been spent on the finding of new fields when the real salvation lies in an improvement of attraction. India has vast supplies of labour which she can lend to Ceylon if due care be taken to find it, both Bombay and Burma being able supply sufficient to make "bolting" unprofitable to the coolie. When reforms have been introduced which make the sojourn in Ceylon profitable, planters will find no difficulty in getting from India the amount of labour they require, but to throw up the sponge by employing Chinese labour instead of setting to work to rid themselves of the ill-effects springing from their laxness is not calculated to find a satisfactory way out of their troubles, for it can only put off the evil day a little longer, possibly to a time when the F. M. S. have stepped in and only require some slight factor to turn the balance of success in their favour,

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RUBBER IN BURMA.

IN 1899 the Government of Burma, with the object of encouraging the industrial development of the country, determined to start an experimental rubber plantation at Mergui and King Island in the Tenasserim division. The farm was devoted to Para rubber, but not long after another area was laid out with Ficus Elastica at Kambe, Rangoon. The Mergui plantation is by far the largest in Burma. During 1904-5 a little over eight hundred acres were brought under rubber at Mergui and King Island at a cost of about eleven thousand rupees bringing the total area up to 2,407 acres. The total cost during the year was Rs. 50,248 and since its inception a little over a lakh and a quarter. The Conservator of Forests in the Tennasserim circle in his report on the year says :—The twenty-nine acres of last year's nurseries contained 284,449 one-year-old plants at the opening of the year. The area was extended by thirteen acres to allow of the reception of 386,999 Hevea seed, 222,338 of which came from Ceylon and the rest from Penang." It was unfortunate that the whole of the seed crop was destroyed by a fungus known in Ceylon, but the work done has led to the adoption of improved methods of cultivation. At present there are over seven and a half thousand Para trees in the experimental garden of various sizes and heights and during last year 1,450 lbs. of dry rubber were collected. To encourage private enterprise leases of land not exceeding 1,200 acres for rubber plantations in any district in the Tenasserim division are being granted by the Government. The terms are liberal, the leases being for 30 years with the option and right of renewal for a further period of 20 years; these lands will be revenue free during the first 12 years; thereafter land revenue will be levied at such a rate, not exceeding the maximum rate sanctioned for paddy land. Lessees are required to plant within 5 years not less than 50 trees per acre of the area leased and not less than an average of 150 trees per acre distributed over the whole area at the expiry of 12 years and for the remaining term of the lease this average is required to be maintained. Planters to whom lands are granted may cultivate other crops in addition to rubber, but the cultivation of these crops must be strictly subordinated to the cultivation of rubber trees. In addition loans under the Land Improvement Loan's Act are being granted and there are already many firms and private individuals who are availing themselves of the ten thousand acres offered by Government and are taking up rubber cultivation in Mergui. There are besides several other districts where successful experiments have been made all of which go to show that parts of Burma are very suitable for the industry and except for unforseen circumstances the country should, at no distant date, take a prominent place in the rubber-producing countries of the world.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Olympia left Suez for Bombay on Monday the 18th instant, and expected to arrive in Bombay on 29th instant.

WE regreat to learn that Major N. J. Fraser, of the Poona Horse who was Military Secretary to Sir Archibald Hunter, died in hospital last evening.

Mr. R. N. Lewis, Executive Engineer, who has been in Hospital during the past few days, has undergone an operation.

LIEUTENANT A. F. HAMILTON I. M. S. has been appointed to officiate as Staff Surgeon at Poona during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Bull I.M.S. at Quetta.

THE Pudukottai State Representative Assembly met at Pudukottai. The Dewan, Mr. S. Venkataramdos Naidu, delivered a most interesting address. It will be seen that several progressive measures are contemplated by the Durbar, including a Railway, which is badly needed if the State is to be fully developed.

DURING last year there were three hundred and thirty-three births and two hundred and seventy births among the European population of the Bombay Presidency exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory. The total of European population, according to the census of 1901 was 18, 804 and so the birth-rate was 17·71 per mille and the death rate 14·36 per mille, the first being an increase and the second a slight decrease on the previous year.

As an instance of the endeavours that are being made in the Punjab, to encourage Indian girls of good education to qualify themselves for teacherships, the Director of Public Instruction has just obtained the sanction of Government to grant a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem, for a period of two years to an Indian Christian girl who has passed her First Arts examination, to enable her to read in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular class of the Central Training College, Lahore.

SICKNESS is sending the Chaplain of Mian Mir to England for six months. If the mantle of the wondrously popular Rev. Spence Gray is destined to fall upon any of the younger generation of soldiers' chaplains, it is apparently descending upon the Rev. K. G. Foster, whose unaffectedness and directness of methods appeal to the military mind. The general wish in Mian Mir is that Mr. Foster may benefit by and enjoy his well-earned Home trip, and return in the best of health.

THE statement is made in Ceylon, that the post of Solicitor-General is to be abolished and replaced by the creation of a Public Prosecutor, who will take precedence over Crown Counsel and be responsible for the conduct of all the criminal work. It is further said that the abolition of the present post has been recommended by the local Government to Downing Street, to come into force at the same time as the new scheme placing the salaries of the intermediate class of public servants on a sterling basis. The change is, it is said, to be a part of the whole scheme of re-arrangement and alteration.

PROFESSOR DIEULAFOY made a statement the other day at the French Academy of Medicine which will lead to a good deal of discussion among the faculty. He said that numbers of people were operated upon for appendicitis who were quite free from it. They were simply suffering from typhlocolitis of the mucous membrane. Very few persons were troubled at the same time with typhlocolitis and appendicitis, but, unfortunately, many and increasing blunders were committed in diagnosis. Typhlocolitis was quite apart from appendicitis, and the operation could not possibly cure it. Professor Dieulafoy added, in conclusion, that it was high time to stop all this useless surgical interference. Good diagnosis was the one thing needful.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH JACOBS, who, next to Mr. Andrew Lang, is reported to be the greatest authority on folk-lore and fairy tales, has delivered an interesting address here on "American Mediocrity." This he attributed to the fact that most of the people of the country are immigrants who have come here for material advancement. "Immigrants are good-natured, strong, and useful citizens, but they are not the kind who can concentrate their minds on any subject continuously, who can indulge in the brooding which really brings on great spirituality. It is heredity that counts. It is from the Puritan and the Huguenot that we may expect spiritual geniuses, as is exemplifield in Hawthorne and Poe." Professor Jacobs is an immigrant himself, and holds a chair in the Jewish Theological Seminary. He is an Australian by birth, and a graduate of Cambridge University.

SOME particulars of the Kanan Devan Hills Company are published. This concern works on an enormous scale, says the "Ceylon Observer." "The increase, only of its tea crop is expected to be 1,650,000 lbs. above that of 1905. No wonder, therefore, that it is able to undertake such works as a Northern Outlet road costing £3,300 (which, however, is to be repaid and to be maintained by the Travancore Government); and a Central Power Scheme on the Munnaar river which will prevent the Estates' managers being again seriously inconvenienced by want of power. The report shows that with over 6,000 acres suitable for Para rubber owned in Travancore, the Company has immense scope for development in this direction—though only sixty-seven-year-old trees are tappable this year. The handiness of the estates in Travancore for coolies to return for a short time to their homes makes them popular with labour; and the Assam properties appear also to be popular with this essential constituents." Experiments with Caravonica cotton, with Sisal and with lemon-grass also show that the scope of the Company's operations are comprehensive and that the importance of keeping a sharp look out for promising new products is not being neglected.

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150 YEARS AGO TO-DAY.

Story of the Black Hole Retold.

THIS is an historic anniversary in the tragic annals of India, for one hundred and fifty years ago to-day was enacted the horrible massacre of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The memory of this infamous event has never failed to arouse a sense of deep resentment on the part of all the succeeding generations of Englishmen; and as the historical bete noir of the Anglo-Indian child is still Suraja Dowlah, it is interesting at this moment to cast back the mind's eye to the Black-Hole and its victims.

The story of the actual occurrence is simply told. Calcutta, the Capital of the Indian Empire, was founded in 1690. Aurungzebe was then master of the whole of India. But England still controlled the waters about her, and, by effectually destroying the Mogbul trade, finally brought Aurungzebe to his senses. He then decided to square matters with the English, and the Nabob of Bengal, who was friendly to our raj, at once sent to Mr. Charnock in Madras requesting his amicable return to Bengal. He landed at Calcutta on the 24th August, 1690, and from that time Calcutta has been the hub of India. The East India Company, having thus secured a settlement of its own, desired to fortify it, but this the Mogaul authorities would not allow. Eventually the Nabob gave his permission, and the Fort, in honour of the reigning King of England, was called Fort William. In 1702 the rival Companies were amalgamated, and the fortifications were steadily improved. In that year Moorshed Kooly Khan was the financial administrator of Bengal. He was soon invested with the viceroyalty of the three provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. He was no friend to the English, being jealous of their prosperity, and his rule was characterised by constant repressions and annoyances of the foreigners. He died in 1725 and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Soojah-ood-deen, who was succeeded by his son, Serefraz Khan when Nadir Shah was plundering Delhi. Serefraz was slain within a twelve-month by Aliverdy Khan, a native of Turkistan who, however, had to save Bengal from the ravages of the Mahrattas for many years. When Aliverdy had reached his seventy-fifth year, and had been resisting foreign rapacity for a decade, he finally agreed to pay the chout on the revenues of Bengal, and to cede to the Rajah of Berar the province of Orissa. Aliverdy died at the age of eighty in April 1756 and the very next year the sovereignty of the three provinces, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed from the Turkoman Mahommedans to the English, and became the basis of the British Empire in India.

Aliverdy had bequeathed the Government to his favourite grandson Suraja Dowlah, a youth of a cruel temperament, who had already cast envious eyes upon the rich treasures of the Company in Calcutta. Immediately on the death of his grand father, and his accession to power, Suraja-Dowlah ordered the surrender of Kissendas the son of a neighbouring Nabob, who had come to solicit the protection of the Governor, Mr. Drake, against himself, (Suraja-Dowlah). The latter also ordered the demolition of the fortifications of Calcutta. Mr. Drake refused both requests and Suraja Dowlah at once marched his troops upon Calcutta. Fifty years of peace had ill prepared the rich merchants of Calcutta for this invasion. The militia was not embodied; and their gunpowder was worthless. There were only 174 men in the garrison; and the beseigers were 50,000. The Governor escaped clandestinely down the river with the commandant, leaving their handful of fellow countrymen to their fate. When the Governor was found to have skidaddled, a Mr. Holwell was appointed by the English community to guide them. Under him the Fort held out for forty-eight hours, and when Mr. Holwell was compelled to agree to a parley the Nabob's troops treacherously rushed the Fort and obtained possession of it. That accomplished, the Nabob saw the English made prisoners, and then retired to his camp.

Whether the Nabob was cognisant of what followed has always been a subject of controversy. The European prisoners, 146 in number, were collected together in a verandah, while the native officers went in search of some building in which they might be lodged for the night. No suitable room could be found, however, and the group were then conducted into a cell, used for the confinement of refractory soldiers. It was an ordinary cell, about 18 feet by 14 wide, with only two holes barricaded with iron bars to let in air, which opened into a low piazza. Holwell describes it as a cube of about 18 feet, shut up to the eastward and southward by dead walls and by wall and door to the north, open only to the westword by two windows. A body of men with clubs and drawn scimitars from the court of guard forced the small English company into this grim chamber of death. The door was immediately locked. It was eight o'clock on a close sultry night in Bengal. "The number of souls, says Cooke," thrust into this dungeon were near 150. Among which was one woman: and twelve of the wounded officers. The instant the miserable survivors of the siege cast their eyes round and saw the size and situation of the room they knew that they had escaped the shot and the sword only to perish by a more cruel death—suffocation. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to force the door; for having nothing but our hands to work with and the door opening forward, all endeavours were vain and fruitless.

"The heat and stench rapidly grew intolerable. Every one fell into a profuse perspiration. This consequently brought on a raging thirst, which still increased in proportion as the body was drained of its moisture. Various expedients were thought of to give more room and air. It was moved to put off their clothes. In a few minutes every man was stripped. Every hat was put in motion. Then it was proposed that all should sit down on their hams.

"Before an hour passed away every man's thirst grew intolerable and respiration difficult. Another attempt was made to force the door, but in vain. Then the captives heaped insults on the guard, to provoke them to fire on them. Kindly death relieved some of them. Some went mad. "Water! Water!" became the general cry. The old native officer, taking pity on them, ordered some to be brought—"little dreaming, I believe," says Holwell, "of its fatal effects. The water appeared. There was, however, no means of conveying it into the prison but by hats forced through the bar. Holwell, Coles and Scot at the window brought it in as quickly as possible. But though we brought full hats within the bars, there ensued such violent struggles and frequent contests to get at it that before it reached the lips of any one there would be scarcely a small teacupful left in them. These supplies, like sprinkling water on fire, only served to feed and raise the flame."

An hour slowly crept away. Then, seeing no hope of relief, Holwell thought it better to "leave God and die." He remembered he had a small clasp penknife in his pocket. He determined to open his arteries. "I had got it out when heaven interposed, and restored me fresh spirits and resolution, with an act of abhorrence of the act of cowardice I was just going to commit." It was now two o'clock. And Holwell was quite exhausted in vainly attempting to shake off the human load. He must quit the window or sink where he was. He determined to quit the window and meet death calmly.

"In the ranks behind me was an officer of one of the ships, whose name was Carey, who had behaved with much bravery during the siege (his wife, a fine woman, though country born, would not quit him, but accompanied him into the prison, and was one who survived). This poor wretch had been long raving for water and air. I told him I was determined to give up life, and recommended his gaining my station. On my quitting he made a fruitless attempt to get my place, but the Dutch serjeant who sat on my shoulder supplanted him."

When the victims were released in the morning it took twenty minutes for the survivors to pick their way out between the dead bodies. Twenty-three out of 146 got out alive, and they at once found themselves in a putrid fever and were soon covered with huge boils. Space forbids us entering here into the subsequent sufferings of those who escaped with their lives, nor can we venture into the question of Suraja Dowlah's responsibility for this shameful episode. Suffice it that the Black Hole remains the most notorious landmark in the annals of our conquest of India.

F. A.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA.

THE BIELOSTOCK MASSACRE.

Agitation Amongst the Kronstadt Forces.

BRITISH PRESS INDIGNANT.

GRAVE OUTLOOK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

News from Kronstadt reports an increase of the agitation among the sailors and workmen and the fortress troops. A repetition of the disturbances of last October is feared.

Reinforcements of men and guns have arrived.

LONDON, JUNE 19

Three of the Jewish members of the Duma specially sent to Bielostok to investigate matters, state that the massacre of the Jews there is worse than the one that took place at Odessa.

The great Jewish financial houses are moving most actively to prevent a recurrence of the massacre at Bielostok.

Lord Rothschild has interviewed Sir E. Grey on the matter.

Replying to questions put in the House of Commons, Sir E. Grey said he was unable to make representations to Russia.

It was, he said, premature to ask the Admiralty to alter the arrangement in connection with the visit of the British fleet to Kronstadt.

LATER.

The papers of all shades urge the impossibilty of an Anglo-Russian understanding in view of the massacres at Bielostck, and sympathise with the Labourites' demand to cancel the British Naval demonstration at Kronstadt.

The "Daily Telegraph" hopes that no further loan will be granted to Russia.

OUR FORCE IN EGYPT.

The Tantah Affray.

A SHEIK'S DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mr. Haldane, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that no British troops were under orders to leave Egypt, but the future composition of the Army of Occupation was under consideration.

An authentic account of the Tantah affray shows that, while the officers were shooting, a fire broke out in a threshing floor, eighty yards distant, whereupon the villagers became excited and attacked the officers believing they were the cause of the fire.

Captain Bostock ran seven miles to fetch a patrol.

The crowd was eventually controlled by an old Sheikh.

AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Closure Resolution.

MR. BALFOUR DEFEATED.

NONCONFORMISTS' PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons, said the Government proposed to adjourn for August and September and reassemble in the autumn.

He moved the closure in connection with the Education Bill.

Mr Balfour's amendment to it was rejected by 341 against 171.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The House of Commons after a prolonged discussion adopted Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Closure Resolution, regarding the Education, Bill by 262 against 121 votes.

LATER,

Mr. Birrell has received a Nonconformist deputation who threatened to continue a passive resistance unless Clause 4 of the Education Bill is withdrawn.

THE DATE OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, intimated that Government desired to adjourn on the 4th August.

THE CHINESE ON THE RAND.

Fury of the Liberals.

SCURRILOUS TACTICS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A section of the Liberal Press persists in the demand for a stoppage of the importation of Chinese into the Rand and the speedy deportation of the others.

The "Daily News" declares that the reluctance of the Government's agents to execute its policy is making it the laughing-stock of South Africa.

The "Tribune" continues the campaign against the continuance of Lord Selborne in office.

THE BODMIN PETITION.

Mr. Agar-Robartes Unseated.

Mr. Agar-Robartes, the Liberal member for Bodmin, has been unseated.

BATTLESHIPS IN COLLISION.

Accident During the Manœuvres.

The battleship Resolution collided with the battleship Ramilles during the manœuvres and the latter has been towed into Chatham with a damaged propeller.

THE PEARL FISHERIES.

A "Closed" Topic.

Lord Elgin, in the Lords, declined to reopen the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries concession, question and said the transaction must now be regarded as completed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TINNED MEAT QUESTION.

British Troops to be Safeguarded.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DEMAND GRANTED.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

In the Commons last night Mr. Haldane announced that the issue of tinned meat to the troops in peace time from war reserves would be discontinued unless investigations showed there was no danger.

The Washington House of Representatives Committee of Agriculture has conceded President Roosevelt's demand to eliminate from the Meat Bill the clause providing an appeal to the Courts, but the President has not insisted on labelling the date when the contents of tins were packed.

REVOLT IN CONGO FREE STATE.

Factories Looted, Agent Murdered.

SIR E. GREY PERTINACIOUS.

The Kwango district in the Congo has revolted. Many factories have been looted and a white agent has been murdered and another wounded.

The correspondence regarding the Congo Free State has been published.

It shows that Sir Edward Grey repeatedly demanded and the Congo Free State persistently refused the publication of the evidence collected by the Commission of Inquiry.

The Congo Free State maintained that no Power had a right to interfere in behalf of the natives inhabiting the territories belonging to the State. Sir Edward Grey, on the other hand, affirmed that the Powers had full right to secure the observance of the obligation contained in the Treaty.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Strong Appeal.

DENOUNCEMENT OF THE ESPIONAGE SYSTEM.

At the public sitting of the Court of Cassation, which met to consider the Dreyfus case, the representative of the Public Prosecutor reviewed the case and maintained that no treason was committed by Dreyfus or anyone else. The whole affair, he declared, was wrapped in mystification being the outcome of coincidences of the Agents Provocateurs and Counter-Espionage of the Department responsible for the same.

In conclusion of his speech, the Counsel demanded the cancellation of the conviction of Dreyfus without a re-trial.

THE NATAL RISING.

More Surrenders.

Eight of Dinizalus Indunas have arrived at Pietermaritzburg.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—

Pradella	1
Outbreak	2
Saltpetre	3

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

Latest Betting.

The following is the latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup to be run to-morrow :—

100 to 14 Dinneford.
8 to 1 Ravilions.
9 to 1 Rievaulx.
10 to 1 Early Bird.
10 to 1 King Charles.
100 to 8 Ritchie.

DEATH OF A CHAMPION CHESS-PLAYER.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The death is announced of Mr. Harry N. Pillsbury, the celebrated American chess player.

[Mr. Harry N. Pillsbury was for many years the finest chess player in the world. Born in 1872, he developed a love for the game science at an early age and, in 1895, won the world's championship he being thus the first American to win the championship since 1888. He was one of the chief exponents of the multiple game, often playing blindfold. Some little time ago, it was reported that the great strain involved in these games had hopelessly affected his reason. Mr. Pillsbury has only been married for five years.]

DR. NIELD COOK'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The Government of Bengal have sanctioned the Corporation's resolution to retain Dr. Cook's services as Health Officer to the 31st of October 1907.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

Memorial School Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

At Kalimpong, on the 16th instant, the Honb'le Mr. Earle, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, laid the foundation stone of the second wing of the Bourdillon School and opened the Bene Cottage, the gift of the late Major Jarvie of Bearsden, Scotland, in memory of his wife Robina "Bene" Paterson.

THE NEW P. V. O. FOR INDIA.

Starts from South Africa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Colonel Nunn, Army Veterinary Staff, embarks from South Africa for India on 21st June to take up the appointment of Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

THE BARISAL PROCESSION.

Evidence of the D. S. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

Mr. Kemp, District Superintendent of Police at Barisal, was examined yesterday by Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate, in connection with the Surendranath Banerjee's case of obstruction. Witness said he meant "halt" when he used the expression "stop." The procession did not stop when ordered to do so. He wanted to regulate the traffic as the road was narrow and there was a vast number of people, but he did not intend to prevent the procession altogether. In cross-examination witness said he arrested Surendranath for not stopping the noise and not for the purpose of stopping the shouts "Bande Mataram." Witness assaulted no one and his subordinates did not assault any one; the people were merely separated, but witness would not swear to it as he did not notice. He was acting under Mr. Emerson's orders. He did say that no procession would be allowed nor any shouting of "Bande Mataram" in the street. He asked Surendranath to stop shouting "Bande Mataram," but the latter said there was nothing illegal in it and they wanted a test case.

When he arrested Surendranath he was acting under the Police Act and under section 188 of the I. P. C. He had a warrant for his arrest. He got it either that day or the day before and he had authority to arrest anybody.

MAHOMEDANS AND SIR B. FULLER.

Vote of Gratitude Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The Mahomedan Defence Association have passed a resolution, thanking Sir B. Fuller, on behalf of the Mahomedans of both Provinces for taking particular interest in the welfare of the Mahomedan community and for the issue of the Resolution concerning the employment of Mahomedans in Ministerial offices.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Test Works to be Opened.

SWADESHISM ADDS TO THE TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

In reply to a letter of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce who pointed out the prevailing distress and crime owing to famine conditions in certain districts of Eastern Bengal, Sir Bampfylde Fuller's Government admit that abnormally high price of food grains is giving rise to severe want, but state this is being largely met by agricultural loans and preparations are now being made to open test works under the Famine Code rules.

The letter concludes in the following significant strain :—"I am in conclusion to point out that the hardships which the poorer classes have been suffering owing to unusually high prices which they have had to pay for rice have been in some localities aggravated very considerably by a rise in prices of other commodities that has been the effect of the methods pursued by those who desire to promote the acceptance of Swadeshi principles. I am to express the hope that your Chamber will use its influence to discourage boycott which at the present moment is adding to the troubles of the poor.

WELLINGTONIAN DINNER AT SIMLA.

Coming Dance at Viceregal Lodge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

An Old Wellingtonian dinner was held at the U. S. Club Chalet, last night, at which the following were present :—Sir Stuart Bratson, Generals Bayly and Hawkes, Colonel Marshall, Major Fielding, Captain English, Fitzgerald, Nangle, Campbell, Alston, Waterfield and Hollins, Lieutenants Bond, Marsh, Crookshank and Jemmett-Brown and Messrs. W. F. Barrow and Patch.

There will be a dinner party and dance at Viceregal Lodge on Thursday June 28th.

NURSING OF EUROPEANS.

Lady Minto's New Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Lady Minto has proposed a scheme for improving the nursing arrangements among Europeans in India. This scheme was considered at a meeting of the Committee held at Viceregal Lodge this afternoon. It is hoped that it will prove successful and it will, in due course, be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. The provinces which will come within the scope of the scheme are, Central Provinces, Burma, East Bengal and Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

The Committee decided to issue an appeal to all Europeans in Northern India, while the following donations were announced at the meeting :—The Viceroy and Lady Minto Rs. 5,000, Sir Charles Rivaz Rs. 1,500, Lord Kitchener Rs. 1,500, the Hon. Mr. E. N. Baker Rs. 1,000 and the Viceroy's Staff Rs. 1,000.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

"Lady Windermere's Fan."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

"Lady Windermere's Fan," was performed with great success last night, at the Gaiety Theatre. Mrs. Mar Johnson, as Lady Windermere, Mrs. MacMinn as Mrs. Erlynne, and Mrs. Rose as the Duchess and, among the men, Captain Campbell Ross as Lord Darlington and Captain Ellershaw as Lord Windermere, were all excellent. Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliot paid a brief visit to the back of the stage and the green room before the commencement of the performance.

THE BASHAHR TROUBLE.

Police Force Ready for Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The police force under Mr. Iremonger, D. S. P., has occupied the village of Dodra, Bashahr State, the inhabitants of which have absconded into the forests.

A RUMOUR OF DISCONTENT AMONG G. I. P. DRIVERS.

Strong Action for Redress Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

A spirit of unrest is reported to be at present upon the G. I. P. Railway and from one end of the line to the other wherever there is a Loco. Depot, an ominous growl might be heard emanating from the discontented drivers. A Conference was held by these men recently at Lanowli, Sholapur, Igatpuri, etc., but nothing very serious appears to have been definitely decided at these solemn conclaves beyond this that drivers are determined to adopt an attitude of independence, if not of defiance, towards the Railway authorities. The whole line is ringing with rumours of strong action under the generalship of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Bombay.

The drivers' grievances are based upon the contemplated alterations of the existing time system by which men are paid for so many hours' work each day. It is now proposed to introduce a mileage system which, they complain, is calculated to interfere seriously with their prospects. The drivers recently addressed a memorial through the Amalgamated Society to the Agent, but obviously got no reddress. They next asked the Agent to receive a deputation, but here again they failed. It is understood, however, that Mr. Mairhead, the Traffic Manager, has consented to receive a deputation of the aggrieved drivers and others connected with the Traffic Department on the 23rd instant. Meanwhile the Government of India has been informed of the state of affairs.

COMING POONA MOTOR COMPETITION.

Commercials Excluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

It has been definately decided to hold the Poona Motor Competition for the Aga Khan Challenge Cup on 23rd August, the course being from Poona to Satara Club and back, about 142 miles.

The rules and conditions of entry this year were framed at successive meetings held at the Gymkhana Club under Colonel Grantham and they were so modified from last year's programme as to give all those commercials interested in motor-cars a chance of indirectly competing. But it has been found impossible to adhere to these clauses and competition will now take on strictly amateur lines, no one directly or indirectly interested in motor trade will be permitted to take part in the competition and under the existing restrictions it is difficult to see how the motor trade can be epresented; even no passengers during the competition are allowed.

SIR LAWRENCE AND LADY JENKINS.

Return to Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins left Ganeshkhind last night for Bombay. Lady Jenkins who is quite overwhelmed with grief will proceed home very shortly. Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins in their bereavement have had condolences from all parts of India.

TEN LAKHS LOAN FOR CALCUTTA.

To be Called at 4 Per Cent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The Finance Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have unanimously decided to advertise for a loan of ten lakhs repayable in thirty years bearing interest at 4 per tent. per annum,

HYDROPHOBIA IN ASSAM.

Government Action Requested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

Recently there have been several cases of hydrophobia in Assam from dog and jackal bites. The Indian Tea Association of that province have accordingly asked the Local Government to issue orders for the prompt destruction of mangy and ownerless dogs and whether an imposition of dog tax would not help to rid the bazars and bustis, which are now swarming with useless and dangerous animals.

BANGALORE ASSAULT CASE.

Petition to the Privy Council Quashed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, JUNE 18.

The British Resident passed orders to-day in the petition of Siddik Sait for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against his conviction and sentence for assault on Miss Penrose. His Honour held that the Court of the Resident in Mysore is not a chartered High Court, but is a constituted High Court in criminal matters by Notification No. 2688 of the 7th October, 1898, issued by the Governor-General in Council. That Notification limits the power of the Resident's Court to those conferred on it by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and neither the Code nor any other law empowers that Court to grant the permission asked for. His Honour, therefore, rejected the petition and added that it was unnecessary to express an opinion whether the present case was one in which leave to appeal to the Privy Council might properly be granted had it been in his power to do so.

THE RANGOON CHEATING CASE.

Caddy Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 19.

Yesterday evening at a late hour F. R. Caddy was committed by the Magistrate to undergo his trial at the next Sessions upon two of the charges of cheating and criminal misappropriation preferred against him by Messrs. Keymer and Russell.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Round of the Galleries.

RICHTER AT THE OPERA.

MR. TREE AS COLONEL NEWCOME.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

At the Baillie Galleries in Baker-street is to be seen a collection of the works of one of the most brilliant and promising artists amongst our younger men. It is not the first time that we have called attention to the remarkable talents of Mr. John Fergusson in these columns; indeed, his Dieppe and still life study at the R. B. A. gave rare distinction to the Suffolk-street galleries this spring. For two or three weeks Londoners will have the opportunity of seeing a more complete set of the Scottish artist's paintings hung together upon the charmingly-arranged walls of the Baillie Galleries, and the high promise of his few pieces already shown in London is here greatly enhanced by several exquisitely seen and powerfully-rendered moods of nature that are alive with the breath and the very essence of the place depicted and of the time that holds that place. The rise of a man of artistic faculties such as are here displayed is as inevitable as the laws of the tides, and it is only to be hoped that he will develop his remarkable talents upon great works, and, above all, that he will develop them. The danger to one who thus early arrives at such consummate and profound technical skill is that he may mistake technique for art. Of technique—the handling of paint and the command over his medium, which a painter must acquire before he can achieve the masterpiece—Mr. John Fergusson has little to learn, except the lifelong lesson that he is always learning. The sweep of his brush answers the urging of his eye's desire to model the form before him with a musical intensity that is almost like the sculptor's gift. There is no hesitation. The mood is everything.

He catches with extraordinary force the essentials of the pictured thing; he notes the relative value in which the light that bathes them places each form and detail; and he sets these things down with a beautiful sense of fitness and truth, which makes into a resonant poem the slightest thing in nature that floats into his ken. Few men living amongst us are endowed with a more profound feeling for the music that is in colour. The "Square in Cadiz, Moonlight," breathes the air of Spain; the street is haunted with the wondrous mystery and the ghost-like unreality that clothe the solid world, when the clear night holds possession. The figures of the woman and child flit across the square with all that intangible subtlety of unreality that is the reality of the earth when the firmament is ablaze with a myriad stars. Into the "Japanese Statuette" he changes his key, and calls across the canvas the very accent and quaint beauty of Japan. There are here some little pieces of breezy landscape that are the earth itself blown across with the breath of the winds. There is not a falsity, a wrong note a cheapness, a priggishness, on one of the four walls. It must be a delightful emotion to be able to paint like this and be young. The joy in life, and the joy of stating it is over all.

At the Kyder Gallery in Albemarle-street are a large number of sketches by the hand of Mr. Boughton, now stilled in death. They are slight things, most of them, and have a certain charm and delicacy through the majority are completely lacking in nervous, and even in strong, draughtsmanship. They are the work of a man of refined taste, but not of a master. Yet in these sketches he caught a delightful quality from nature which he too often over-painted in his finished canvases. Several of landscape, in particular are almost a surprise in their freshness and spontaneity. At Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi's galleries in Pall Mall East lovers of Gainsborough's facile and dainty brush may find many fine examples of his sketches, which are here surprisingly numerious, and must have taken a long time and dogged patience to bring together into one collection. There is an oil study of miniature dimensions for a portrait of a lady which, for all its charm, shows how the larger canvas brought out all the painter's best qualities—a fact not so frequently to be witnessed as one would like. There are at least two little landscapes—one in pen and Indian ink, another in Indian ink and body colour, on light brown toned paper, and then varnished over—which show what a landscape artist was lost in him, even though one of the most charming painters of beautiful women stepped into the landscape painter's shoes.

Richter is incomparable; the other night, at Covent Garden, he made one realise to an extraordinary degree that much of the language that is spoken, and many of the words that have been written, concerning Wagner's different periods, need not be taken too seriously. For, in a word, his orchestral interpretation of Tannhauser brought us very near to the same Wagnerian ideal which prompted the writing of Tristan. Many conductors show a looseness in their dealings with Tannhauser because a certain tradition has grown up, from we know not what quarter, that it does not represent the master in the full development of his career. Nevertheless, in hearing the work last night under Richter's direction, one realised the famous, and very amusing comment of the lady who said: I think, Herr Wanger, that Tannhauser is a great work; but it is very eccentric. That, of course, is practically the comment which Berlioz, in a more literary form, made upon Tristan. Thus, the mastery of Richter brought the periods, as they are called, into unity, and showed us that Tannhauser had its immediate relation to Tristan even as Lohengrin has its immediate relation to Parsifal. Richter swept away the periodic idea entirely, and showed us a greater musician in the flower of his genius.

Rather more than half a century has passed since Thackeray wrote The Newcomes. And during that period no one has, we believe, ventured to produce a stage version of it. The more tractable Esmond has been dramatised, and several plays have been given with Becky Sharp as their central figure. There are many difficulties in the way of the playwright who would adapt Thackeray. Possibly in consequence of his having spent much of his early life in Paris, Thackeray followed Balzac in taking as his unit, not the individual, but the entire family. His novels are very long, they cover a great deal of ground, and a good many years. The scene shifts from place to place, and there is hardly a sustained conversation in the lot. Nor are the characters drawn, as are Dicken's with an eye to theatrical effectiveness. In none of Thackeray's books has the adapter more to contend with than in The Newcomes, which deals with three, in some cases four, generations, and hops about from town to country and from country to town, drops in here and there and everywhere, makes the grand tour of Europe, and even spends some of its time in India. We could wish that for the sake of those who have not the novel at their finger's ends Mr. Tree had done in last night's programme what with much less provocation he did in the programme of Nero, and had given a genealogical tree of the characters involved. When the broken Colonel Newcome, visited in his lowly lodgings by the scoffing Sir Barnes, snatched from him his stick and, breaking it across his knee, cried, Is that the cane you strike your wife with? —in the book it is Lord Highgate who asks the question in very different circumstances—many of the audience must have been taken by surprise.

The burden of the entertainment rests on Mr. Tree, a priori, Mr. Tree is is the last actor in the world to combat successfully with a character like Colonel Newcome. Though vain to a degree, Colonel Newcome is extremely simple. He is, to put it in a word, inefficient. Thackeray and Dickens have much to answer for. They it was who popularised the inept as hero, and so encouraged a decadent aftermath under which the nation groans. Mr Tree's methods, as hitherto revealed, have been all in the direction of elaboration. Most of his famous characters have been marvels of prolific invention of business. This Colonel Newcome is a miracle of self-restraint. Mr. Tree is a master of make-up. He could always look Colonel Newcome. He looks him rather less, the whiskers are reduced, and suits him, or abstains from going beyond him, with great success. In the first act he scores a triumph, and if afterwards he does not quite sustain his average it is because the character is monotonous and the play rather too long.

THE LATE MR. SEDDON.

Last Acts of a Strenuous Life.

WORKING FOR PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

ADELAIDE, May 23.—Mr. Seddon had a long and important interview to-day with Mr. Kingston, regarding the reciprocity agreement of 1897. Mr. Seddon stated afterwards that as the Premier of South Australia and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Kingston and himself had been working on the same lines. They were men of kindred spirits and aspiration regarding national policy. The treaty of 1897, provided that South Australia should admit free from New Zealand hops, oats, oatmeal, timber, horses, ham, bacon, and linseed, and that New Zealand was to admit free South Australian flour, salt, fresh fruits (grapes and lemons), dried fruits (raisins, currants, prunes and figs,) and eucalyptus oil, and at a reduced rate wine (2s 9d per gallon) and brandy (10s per proof gallon). During the term of the agreement neither South Australia nor New Zealand was to reduce the existing rates leviable on the goods specified, unless not less than three months' notice of the reduction was given. The terms of the treaty, Mr. Seddon explained, were withheld, as they were of a confidential nature.

Mr. Seddon said this evening that he found Mr. Kingston looking fairly well and much stronger than he expected he would be. He advised Mr. Kingston that the day had come when confidential character of the agreement should be withdrawn. His strongest reason for the advice rose from the fact that in discussing the question with the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth many of the terms of the agreement of 1897 would form the basis of proposals he had submitted on the part of New Zealand. The lines of the treaty stood out in bold relief as the lines along which reciprocity must proceed. The mind of South Australia to-day was what it was in 1893, and as Mr. Kingston represented it in 1897. If each of the States would only have a national mind as clearly fixed as it was in South Australia, little difficulty would be experienced in establishing a reciprocal treaty without the slightest interference with manufactures and products.

NATIONAL ANNUITIES.

Adelaide, May 23.—The Premier of New Zealand (Mr. Seddon) was entertained by a very large gathering of citizens in the Adelaide Town Hall to-day. The Mayor (Mr. Bruce) presided. In the course of a speech extending over an hour Mr. Seddon referred to his national annuities scheme. This proposal was for the people to pay into a fund at the post office—when they got the chance, weekly, monthly, at the end of one year or at the end of five years, in fact when they could—and for every one pound they contributed the Government would find a handsome subsidy. The single man would get so much subsidy, and a married man would get a further subsidy—more than the single man (Laughter). It was a means to promote matrimony. (Laughter.) Then the married man with three children would get less than the married man with six children. In the proportion to the number of children the greater the subsidy would be. (Cheers.) One part of his proposal, which was recently submitted to a conference of friendly societies was that, in addition to the subsidy he had mentioned they should give a especial subsidy to members of friendly societies. (Cheers.) What brought down the friendly societies finances was the large number of aged that came upon their funds. Under his proposals, they would have subsidies to the extent of 99 per cent. out of the public funds to meet such cases.

The Ministry entertained Mr. Seddon at luncheon in Parliament House. In the afternoon Mr. Seddon met a large gathering of representative commercial men in the City Council Chambers. His health was drunk in South Australian wine. Replying to the toast, the visiting Premier gave some amusing instances of the ignorance still prevailing in England regarding Australia and New Zealand. He pleaded for the dissemination of knowledge, which would correct geographical, commercial, and other misapprehensions. Mr. Seddon claimed that it was impossible to keep the people of Australia and New Zealand apart. They were one people, with one destiny, and they must all endeavour to prove to the civilised world that there was only one race, one great country and one empire, and that was the British Empire.

SCHEME FOR SUPPLYING NEWS.

Adelaide, May 29.—Speaking at a meeting of the executive committee of the New Zealand International Exhibition to-day, Mr. Seddon remarked that Australia and New Zealand, although practically one community, were not in close enough touch with each other. For instance, there was a scarcity of Australian news in the New Zealand papers, and very little tidings of his Colony in the Press of the Commonwealth. He was arranging now, however, that there should be weekly or bi-weekly messages sent from New Zealand for the use of the Australian Press. He intended to appoint an Imperial man, who could make a good selection.

Adelaide, May 30.—To the accompaniment of cheers the Melbourne express, with Mr. Seddon and Mrs. Seddon and family on board, left Adelaide yesterday for Melbourne. Mr. Seddon was entertained at the Auldana vineyard at luncheon. He then spent three busy hours in his hotel attending to correspondence

ON MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

Melbourne, May 31.—Mr. Seddon and party returned from Adelaide to-day. In an interview concerning the speech made by the Under-Secretary for Colonies (Mr. Winston Churchill) at the Western Australian dinner in London, Mr. Seddon said :—

"I have noticed that Mr. Churchill advised preferential trade between the colonies as a step in the direction of universal Imperial trade. That is very satisfactory. At any rate it shows that Mr. Churchill is just moving along the lines we have been following in New Zealand."

Regarding the invitation extended to Mr. Churchill by Sir Joseph Ward to visit Australasia, Mr. Seddon said his Government had already notified that it would be a great pleasure to the colony, besides a great advantage to New Zealand and the Colonial Office, if Mr. Churchill could visit there during the exhibition. His Government also intimated that it would be a source of great pleasure if members of the Royal Family could take an opportunity of visiting the colonies.

With respect to Mr. Churchill's reference to the defence question, Mr. Seddon said that personally he did not fear for the shores of Australia being left unprotected in war time. New Zealand had stipulated that at all times, there should be two men-o'-war in her waters, it would be well that the British Government should understand the fear that many people in Australia entertained regarding naval protection.

RECEPTION BY FEDERAL MINISTERS.

Melbourne, May 31.—The Federal Ministers entertained Mr. Seddon at dinner in Parliament House to-night. Among those present were the Irish delegates (Messrs. Davitt, M. P., and Donovan), the High Court Judges, many of the Federal members, Mr. Bent, the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, and many prominent citizens. Apart from the loyal toasts, the only one was that of the guest of the evening, proposed by Mr. Deakin, Mr. Seddon, in responding, read a table showing the results of preference with the United Kingdom.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Melbourne, May 31.—Mr. Deakin and Mr. Seddon had a conference to-day on political matters of mutual interest to the Commonwealth and New Zealand, Two questions were discussed—preferential trade and the control of New Hebrides. Mr. Deakin, speaking with regard to the Conference, said :—Mr. Seddon and I had about three hours together. We considered proposals in some detail for preferential trade between the two countries, and formulated a number of queries to which the Customs officers will furnish us replies to-morrow morning or as soon as possible. After that we took the New Hebrides Convention, and then dealt with it item by item, arriving at an agreement upon all points in which it appears necessary for us to take action. We will meet again to-morrow, and continue the conference, with an interruption at 11 o'clock, when we will receive a deputation from missionaries with regard to New Hebrides.

Mr. Seddon, referring to the Conference and to navigation matters, said that, so far as New Zealand was concerned, her navigation laws were in advance of anything elsewhere in the Empire, and he was satisfied with them. With regard to Sir Wm. Lyne's statement regarding preferntial trade, Mr. Seddon said he was satisfied that the extreme condensation applied in the transmission of the Federal Minister's remarks to New Zealand conveyed a wrong impression.

Melbourne, June 3.—In the course of a speech at a welcome gathering in Melbourne yesterday, Mr. Seddon said that if the returns for April were maintained New Zealand would have a surplus of two millions; so he had determined to relieve the taxpayers of some indirect taxation, and he proposed to do it by giving preference to Australia. The value of the sugar imported to New Zealand was £483,000. He had offered to admit Australian sugar free.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

NEW ZEALAND'S EXPERIENCE: LOAN OF A LEADER.

Melbourne, June 3.—Mr. Bent and Mr. Seddon went together to Ballarat yesterday, and had a conversation on the way with regard to the labour question. The result was apparent when they reached Ballarat, where a Mayoral reception was accorded them. In his speech, Mr. Seddon said: "When we were coming here this morning, Mr. Outram, M. L. A., spoke

of New Zealand and its Labour legislation, and said, If we only had the advice that Mr. Seddon has, we might do something." Mr Bent turned to me and said, Who's your head man?' I said, Mr. Tregear is Secretary for Labour, and his name is revered throughout the world in respect to Labour reform. Your Premier promptly said, Then lend us Tregear. I promptly said I would lend him with pleasure. (Cheers.) If the result of lending Tregear is to bring about harmony between Labour and Capital, it will be a good thing for both.

On being seen subsequently, Mr. Bent said: "I am going to organise a Labour Bureau properly, on the lines of that in existence in New Zealand. Mr. Seddon says we can have the services of Mr. Tregear as long as we want him. Under the system over there they put men on public roads and Crown lands. When a man has work clearing and improving land, and he wishes it, he has the opportunity of taking up land when it is thrown open to selection. The Government helps him until the land is cleared. I am going to put £200,000 on the estimates for the purpose of improving Crown lands in the Gippsland district and round about there."

Perth, June 4.—Mr. Seddon and party, accompanied by Mr. Deakin and Mr. Bent, visited Ballarat on Saturday (2nd). The visitors were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of several short causes.

RENT FOR A BUNGALOW.

Mahomedbhai Karimbhoy Ibrahim sued Cooverji Nasarwanji Dosabhoy for rent of a bungalow at Mahbleshwar, called Rahim Villa. Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Goolabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The evidence showed that on 12th September 1900, the bungalow was taken by the defendant on three years lease, at an annual rental for Rs. 1,400. The lease expired at the end of 1904, Rs 400 being still due on that account. The bungalow was then rented for another year to the defendant, the rent agreed upon being at Rs. 2,000. This additional period expired on 31st January 1905, but defendant, did not vacate till the end of February, for which month a further rent of Rs. 166 was charged. Vernacular letters were written by the defendant, in which he admitted the claim. Decree for Rs. 2,563, with interest and costs, was passed in favour of the plaintiff.

CLAIM BY A COMMISSION AGENT.

In the suit of Rao Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand against Bukhtavarmal and others Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff. Plaintiff had acted as commission agent and cashier of hoondies for the defendants, who were merchants in Jalpur. The accounts adjusted showed Rs. 43,285 due to the plaintiff, in whose favour a decree was passed, with interest and costs.

PURCHASE OF COTTON.

In the suit of Mohanlal Harpatrai vs. Harichand Rupchand and others, the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Defendants did not appear. Plaintiffs had acted as Pakka Adatdias for the defendants, and had bought and sold cotton bales on their constituents' account. There was a loss of Rs. 9,257 on these transactions. Giving the defendants credit for a sum of money which was to their account in the plaintiff's firm, a balance of Rs. 8,868 was due from them, with interest and costs. A decree was passed for the plaintiff.

MONEY DUE ON A DEPOSIT.

In the suit of Bai Parsan, widow of Jiva Kachra, against Hathibai Ishwarbhai and others, Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamiegram and Madon, appeared for the plaintiff, and said the defendants were residents of Palanpur, who had been served by registered post, and their acknowledgments received. On the 25th June 1899, there was a deposit of Rs, 10,000 in favour of the plaintiff in the defendant's firm in Bombay. Plaintiff's husband was a creditor of the firm to the extent of Rs. 65,000 at the time. On 29th October 1905, Rs. 11,123 were due to the plaintiff on the account. The Judge passed a decree for the amount, with interest and costs.

SMOKE NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

Accused Acquitted.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Salebhoy Habiboola, proprietor of the Girgaum Paper Mills and Sakaram Bhivaji, the Engineer and Manager of the said mills, stood charged under clause B sub-section 1 of section 391, of the Bombay Municipal Act, with negligently using or permitting to be used the furnaces of their mills, so that the same did not as far as practicable, consume their own smoke.

The Hon. Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Municipal Solicitors, appeared to prosecute, at the instance of Mr. Hewett, Municipal Engineer in charge of the Mechanical Branch. Mr. Suntook, Pleader, defended the accused.

His Worship in delivering the judgment said that accused Salebhoy was not proved to have anything to do with the working of the boilers. He was only a proprietor of the mills, and as such was not legally liable for any smoke nuisance that might be created without his knowledge or cognizance, by the mill-engineer, Sakaram, the second accused, on the other hand, had admitted his responsibility, but had denied that the furnaces created any smoke materially as described. So far as the furnaces of the boilers were concerned, there was no complaint about their not being sufficient or proper. Mr. Hammett, a Consulting Engineer of considerable experience in Bombay, was the only witness for the defence and his opinion was that there was no mill in this city where the firing was lighter. He had also prepared two charts, which showed that there was never dense smoke or black smoke emitted, although he got all the furnaces cleaned out, and green coal put in when he took those observations. The law required that the smoke should, so far as was practicable, be consumed by the furnaces. But the question was how far that was practicable or not. Mr. Crawford had quoted an authority in support of that proposition, but Mr. Hammet considered it unreasonable and thought it would be a hard rule to apply to any chimney. Irregular firing consumed more coal, which was always disadvantageous to mills, and his Worship could not believe that irregular firing were allowed by the second accused. In his opinion, the charge was not proved against both the accused, whom he therefore ordered to be acquitted.

WHY WOMEN CAN'T SAVE.

THE conference on thrift and insurance in connexion with women has provoked warm comment in feminine clubland. Lack of inherited disposition to save, and of attractive openings for small savings, in addition to low wages, were quoted as the main deterrents to saving among women, and it was also hinted that they always expected to marry, and so did not anticipate the thought of the inevitable rainy day. The modern professional woman, it appears, has other reasons for not saving.

THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN'S VIEW.

"Save in exceptional cases, the average salary, even of a professional woman, is not over £150," remarked an elementary school headmistress. I believe experts on thrift suggest £10 as the basis of the average year's savings. Say a woman does manage to save £10 a year between the ages of 25 and 50, what has she got at the end of that time? About £340 all told, if invested in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Of course, some women might with care and strict economy save more. I know a woman now who is saving at the rate of £30 a year, at the sacrifice of her health and by denying herself all pleasures. The modern woman wisely prefers living to mere existence. She likes to have an occasional Continental holiday, to patronize theatres and concerts, and if she would keep abreast of the times she must subscribed to a library, and sometime indulge in the luxury of buying books. Unless she wants to drop out of her own social world and circle of friends she must entertain a little and dress fairly well. The salary paid to the average business woman will not allow of this saving.

LOW WAGES RESPONSIBLE.

That the low wages paid to the majority of women workers is the real deterrent to saving on the part of women was the opinion expressed by a trade union official with a wide experience of combination among women.

It is also one of the main difficulties experienced in all efforts to combine women workers, she said. Where the wages are higher, as in the Lancashire textile trade, women are strongly organised into trade unions, which have out of work benefits and sick pay.

Women employed in offices have higher wages than the unskilled work-girl, but their expenses increase enormously, and I know in residential clubs inhabited by girl clerks and secretaries it is the exception to find a girl who has been able to save, say, for two consecutive years.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The depression from the Bay has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre now lies about eighty miles south-east of Raipur. It has materially increased the rainfall from the Bombay Monsoon in the Central Provinces and from the Bay Monsoon in North-West India generally, while winds from the Bay have given rain in the stations near Meerut, No heavy rain, however, has been reported except in Burma. Some movement of the depression in a west-north-westerly direction seems likely, and possible some diminution in its intensity. In Burma nearly general rain has fallen, the chief amounts being Diamond Island three inches and Akyab five inches. Cloud has decreased slightly and the temperature is still below normal. In North East-India there has been nearly general rain. Dibrugarh and Tezpur report one inch and a half, Cherrapoonjee two inches, Mymensingh, Saugor Island, Calcutta and Dinajpur, one inch and a half, Darjeeling two inches, Purnea and Ranchi one inch, Balasore one inch and a half and Cuttak two inches. The depression in the east of the Central Provinces has freely drawn moist winds into North-East India and skies are very heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen and is now below normal everywhere. In the United Provinces and the Punjab a few scattered falls are reported. The principal are: Agra half an inch, Dehra Dun one inch and a half, Roorkee and Umballa one inch. The winds from the Bay are penetrating up the Gangetic Plain into the United Provinces, where cloud and humidity have accordingly increased and skies are now moderately to heavily overcast. Cloud has extended into Rajputana but decreased considerably in the extreme north. Temperature has fallen in the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab and Kashmir and in the two latter areas it is in large defect. In the Central Provinces the depression has given rain in the southern districts, the heaviest falls have being Indore one inch at Malegaon, Khandwa and Pachmarhi one inch and a half. Cloud and humidity have increased in Central India and the Central the Provinces, where the skies are now heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen in both areas and is now below normal in the West of the Central Provinces. On the West Coast in the Deccan and on the Circars Coast nearly general light to moderate rain has occurred, Karwar and Mangalore reporting a fall of two inches, Hanumkonda two inches and a half, Hyderabad and Karnool one inch, Cocanada one and a half inch and Masulipatam three inches. Skies are now heavily overcast in the Peninsula and the temperature is in defect especially in the Deccan and the Central Madras Coast. Rainfall may diminish in Burma and nearly general rain is probable in North-East India, the Central Provinces, on the West Coast and in the Deccan, Local rain is probable in the United Provinces, East of Central India, the Punjab Hills and on the Circars Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Terrier, Captain H Nilson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok via Singapore and Colombo, reports having experienced strong westerly breeze and heavy rain squalls. The Austrian Lloyd's s N Co's steamer Austria, Captain A Bellafer, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Trieste met with heavy monsoon weather and squally westerly wind. The steamer Majidi, Captain W H Coates, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein encountered heavy W. S. W. gale between Andamans and Ceylon and then moderate monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	5	72	4	27	5	73	6	88
Tuesday 19th, June 1906	0	19	1	00	0	82	0	47
Total	5	91	5	27	6	55	7	35
Total fall to 19th June '05	0	58	1	07	1	10	0	52
Total fall to 19th, June '04	16	83	17	65	18	09	13	15

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m, 18th to 6 a.m. 19th June.

Inches.	Cents.
0	11

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 16th June 1906:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	2	40	Wadhwan	0	00
Panjoo	3	41	Dabhoe	0	15
Vaiturana	3	23	Sevalia	2	90
Palghur	5	8	Godhra	1	19
Ghalwad	3	1	Pauri	0	63
Daman	2	41	Limkhera	1	75
Bulsar	4	8	Dohad	0	48
Nausari	1	61	Asmargarh	2	44
Surat	1	90	Ruthia	0	33
Kim	2	29	Nagda	1	47
Broach	2	9	Rajpardi	0	26
Baroda	1	19	Nandoar	0	33
Mohamadabad	0	10	Nardana	3	41
Anmedabad	1	45	Bardoli	1	22
Viramgam	0	40			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 15th	29·496	NW	17	97·1	83·0	73	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·521	S	8	...	...	...	.....	0·00	−0·01
Muscat 15th	29·517	SE	7	92·3	87·9	71	.....	0·24	−0·12
Aden 15th	29·694	W	19	90·5	...	...	.....	0·00	−0·13
Lahore	29·533	E	3	103·4	83·8	51	0·4	0·96	+0·13
Sirsa	29·525	ESE	2	107·8	80·1	32	.....	0·48	−0·37
Delhi	29·573	E	3	108·7	81·1	34	0·27	0·53	−0·07
Agra	29·32	SE	7	107·5	83·9	29	0·50	0·58	−0·43
Cawnpore	29·535	E	4	108·4	83·3	44	.....	0·11	−1·71
Allahabad	29·499	ENE	3	111·1	84·5	43	.....	1·52	+0·69
Jhansi	29·521	SE	5	109·3	93·2	68	.....	0·34	−1·66
Jacobabad	29·480	ESE	3	110·8	85·1	48	.....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·530	W	12	95·9	83·8	73	.....	0·00	+0·13
Joypore	29·558	NE	8	103·2	85·1	44	.....	0·05	−1·12
Ajmere	29·534	NW	4	102·9	83·5	67	.....	3·10	+2·14
Deesa	29·539	W	4	102·8	74·9	61	.....	0·17	−0·22
Ahmedabad	29·531	W	5	103·8	76·1	78	.....	1·61	−1·95
Bhuj	29·561	W	1	101·1	82·0	77	.....	0·25	−0·51
Jamnagar	29·570	WSW	6	96·6	79·2	81	.....	2·76	+0·88
Dwarka	29·5·5	WSW	1	93·3	79·0	77	.....	0·33	.....
Rajkot	29·587	W	10	97·9	76·2	80	.....	0·6	−0·72
Bhavnagar Para	29·584	NW	7	95·1	75·5	74	.....	4·0	+1·68
Veraval	29·60	W	13	88·6	81·3	84	.....	2·08	+1·39
Neemuch	29·555	WSW	11	100·0	76·7	60	.....	2·14	−1·58
Indore	29·557	W	11	95·1	74·1	76	0·77	5·70	−2·04
Saugor	29·452	NE	9	101·4	79·6	51	.....	2·36	+0·61
Jubbulpore	29·423	NNE	9	104·5	84·5	56	.....	0·50	−3·51
Hoshangabad	29·492	NW	13	103·8	85·3	55	0·03	2·05	−1·06
Khandwa	29·52	WNW	10	93·2	77·6	78	1·0	2·81	+0·76
Raipur	29·341	NE	12	102·2	76·9	74	.....	0·72	−3·21
Nagpur	29·433	W	11	1·1·3	80·3	80	0·07	1·31	−2·79
Amraoti	29·510	WSW	10	99·7	74·8	82	0·11	1·16	−2·76
Akola	29·485	WNW	1	95·0	75·9	77	0·3	2·17	−2·75
Surat	29·697	N	7	91·6	79·1	87	0·04	4·52	+0·55
Mahgaon	29·619	NNW	...	...	...	...	1·50	3·94	−1·79
Bombay	29·604	NNE	10	85·0	78·2	87	0·45	7·03	−3·83
Poona	29·677	W	12	88·5	70·4	78	0·01	6·15	+2·98
Ahmednagar	29·674	NW	5	89·4	70·1	78	0·10	5·09	+1·19
Aurangabad	29·607	WNW	11	87·8	74·7	0	1·50	6 17	.....
Sholapur	29·631	W	11	89·2	73·2	0	0·16	2·63	−0·53
Ratnagiri	29·661	NW	10	84·8	74·1	90	0·35	15·69	+2·05
Bijapur	29·653	WSW	14	93·9	69·7	83	0·17	4·12	+1·09
Belgaum	29·699	WSW	22	75·3	64·8	88	0·11	1·55	−3·82
Murmagoa	29·709	NE	9	81·5	73·4	80	0·34	19·08	−2·03
Karwar	29·713	WNW	9	86·0	72·2	85	2·01	11·82	−7·60
Mangalore	29·772	WNW	4	85·9	69·9	93	1·81	10·96	−10·70
Calicut	29·765	Calm	4	83·2	74·7	81	0·39	5·76	−16·18
Cochin	29·771	WSW	4	85·3	70·7	81	1·16	8·34	−8·43
Bangalore	29·736	WSW	12	80·2	65·3	83	.....	3·74	+1·33
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·608	W	7	87·3	73·7	79	0·97	2·47	−3·06
Masulipatam	29·529	NW	14	96·1	80·6	93	3·15	7·13	−3·97
Cuddapa	29·670	WNW	13	89·0	72·7	72	0·01	5·10	+3·34
Madras	29·627	NW	9	92·3	74·4	74	.....	6·25	−0·97
Coimbatore	29·655	WSW	7	90·5	73·5	69	0·14	2·31	+0·82
Trutinopoly	29·731	W	11	88·9	69·1	57	.....	0·15	−1·04
Nagapatam	29·638	SW	11	95·1	79·8	48	.....	2·24	+1·51
Colombo	29·585	SW	8	85·9	75·0	79	.....	2·28	+1·34
	29·633	SSW	11	89·0	77·0	83	0·01	3·05	−3·56

In column Wind Rate per hour 'L'=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—I J H = 0·01) 2·05; G T H = 0·00 (2·95; S G H = 0·01 (3·28; C P = 0·00 (5·49)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been somewhat irregular showing a brisk to rapid rise at Colombo, Negapatam Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Jaipur, Jhansi, Allahabad and Delhi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab United Provinces and at Jaipur, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Malegaon and Mormugao and south-westerly to north-westerly at the most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Allahabad, Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Saugor, Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti, Sholapur, Mormugao, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

Temperature.—The day temperature had been from 5° to 21° in defect of normal at Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Mormugao, Belgam, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Lahore and 5° to 10° in excess in the Central Provinces and at Amraoti, Neemuch, Ahmedabad and Jaipur. The minimum had been 5° to 7° in defect at Masulipatam, Malegaon, Khandwa and Lahore and 5° to 6° in excess at Raipur and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Twenty-nine stations recorded rain, the heaviest falls being 3·15" at Masulipatam, about two inches at Karwar and Mangalore, about an inch and half at Aurangabad, Malegaon and Khandwa.

Weather.—A depression appears to exist somewhere in the neighbourhood of Raipur and weather in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and over the greater part of the Deccan is unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE FORGERY PLOT.

Dramatic and Sad Scenes in Court.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

A DRAMATIC scene occurred at the Old Bailey, when Frederick Arthur Fane, formerly a captain in the Rifle Brigade, aged 63, and Philip Peach, 32 a clerk, were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude on an indictment for forgery.

Fane, who had been a member of the Naval and Military and Eccentric Clubs, and who until recently was a resident of Bury-street, St. James, was indicted with Peach for forging two cheques for £900 each on the account of the late Colonel Gascoigne and a further cheques for £350 on the Bank of England.

It will be remembered that the prisoners were arrested on information given by two convicts—Maud and Edward Willing—with whom it is alleged they acted in conspiracy. On Saturday the evidence for the defence had closed. Mr. Avory, K.C., had also concluded his reply on behalf of the Treasury.

A PLEA FOR FANE.

The proceedings, which commenced with Mr. R.D. Muir, who defended Fane, addressing the Court was productive of several strongly dramatic situations. Every available inch of space in the Court was early occupied. Many fashionably dressed young women were present.

Mr. Muir said he was sure that the jury would not act on anything which rested upon the bare words of the convict Edward Willing. The jury were there in the interests of the truth and justice, and the convicts Willing were as far removed from truth and justice as Heaven was from hell.

Whatever the jury might think of Fane's associating with such people as these Willings, or that he should allow such a man as Edward Willing to join him abroad for the purpose of gambling with them with money obtained from racing, no connection between these people for purposes regarded as immoral would justify them in convicting Fane unless they were satisfied of the truth of the evidence of Edward Willing as to the forgery of the £900 cheque on Drummond's bank which was the one case they were now trying.

Mr. W. H. Thorne then addressed the jury in defence of Peach.

SUMMING-UP AND VERDICT.

The Recorder then summed up, and in the course of his remarks said the jury must remember that the cipher found in the possession of Willing was identical with the cipher discovered on Fane. He must also remark on the fact that Fane's collection of autographs for Noel Middleton, the American, whose address he did not know, were all belonging to wealthy persons.

At the conclusion of the Recorder's address, the jury, who had listened with the closest attention to his lordship's remarks, expressed a wish to deliberate in private. They returned, however, almost immediately, and the prisoners were hastily brought back to the dock. Fane stepped briskly forward, and took his stand by the side of Peach, with his hands gently resting on the wooden ledge before him.

Every eye at this juncture was focussed on the prisoners, who offered an extraordinary contrast to one another. Captain Fane is of exceedingly striking personality. Tall, well-built, and erect, he was dressed in a neat blue suit and was scrupulously groomed. Thick silver-white hair surmounted a clean-cut face marked by a fresh complexion and a pair of dark, penetrating eyes.

During the day he had evinced a constant interest in the strangers who constituted the body of the court. He appeared to be expecting the arrival of some acquaintances, and at every new arrival turned round in his seat and anxiously scrutinized the person of the visitor. During the Recorder's summing-up his entire demeanour changed. He sank back in his chair and sat nervously twisting his moustache, and as the trend of his lordship's view of the case became more clearly defined, the anxiety on the man's face deepened. He grew restless, his features became drawn and deathly pale.

FANE AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Towards the conclusion of the Recorder's remarks, Fane's daughter entered with a lady companion. When she lifted her veil, Fane recognised her, and with a sickly smile kissed his hand. Then he proceeded to express by pantomime, that his condition was hopeless and that he was resigned to his fate The two looked across the silent court at one another when the jury returned to give their verdict.

As the word "Guilty" fell from the foreman's lips, Captain Fane smiled again and then, stepping back to the rear of the dock, drank a glass of water.

The Recorder, before passing sentence, said there could be no doubt as to the justice of the jury's verdict. It was clear that Captain Fane had utilized the club to which he belonged for the purpose of obtaining that by which forgery was made possible. There could be no doubt that Peach had actually committed the forgery. He saw no reason why he should pass a lesser sentence than had been passed on Edward Willing. The prisoners must be detained in penal servitude for seven years.

SCENE AFTER SENTENCE.

On hearing the sentence, Peach turned round and was swiftly conducted from the dock. Fane remained and leant over the dock-rail. His face grey as stone, was wrinkled up into innumerable lines of anguished inquiry. He did not understand the sentence. He had not heard it. Would somebody explain? Someone leaned towards him and in whispered accents repeated the sentence. Still for a moment Fane stared round him in incredulous bewilderment.

Then as the truth dawned upon him, he flung up his arms, and, with a dull cry, collapsed in a dishevelled heap into the arms of the warders. They hurried him back towards the stairs, but he struggled forward and, turning a face grown almost unrecognizably old in sudden wretchedness to the tall girl who stood up silent and motionless as a statue in the body of the court, with dry eyes and parted lips, passionately kissed his hand towards her again in token of farewell. In another instant he had been bundled down the stairs, and, with a busy hum of whispered comment, the Court rapidly emptied.

Prior to the Recorder passing sentence it was stated that nothing was previously known against Captain Fane apart from his irregular social life. In the case of Peach, however, it was stated that he had already served a term of imprisonment of twelve months' duration in 1903, and that he belonged to a family of criminals. His father it was also said, was now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for receiving bonds.

JEWISH AIMS AND IDEALS.

Mr. Zangwill Criticizes the Zionist Movement.

To live in a land—not of necessity Palestine—where anti-Semitism is impossible because Jews would form the predominant majority of the population—that was the ideal for which Mr. Israel Zangwill last evening succeeded in gaining the sympathies of a vast gathering of Jews in the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End.

Palestine or nothing, he pointed out, was the futile policy of the Zionist movement. The Jewish Territorial Organization was not content to stand still because the Sultan denied Palestine to the Jews. Its aim was to obtain anywhere a territory where Jews could form an autonomous Government. That aim was no flimsy dream, for already the British Government had expressed its willingness to treat with Jews with the view of granting them territory, and promises had been obtained from the Opposition, and from Mr. Chamberlain personally, that any action the Government took in the interests of the Jews they would cordially endorse.

A resolution moved by Mr. Lucien Wolf, pledging the meeting to the support of the organization was adopted with enthusiasm. It was supported by Mr. Cyrus Sulzberger, trustee of the United Hebrew Charities of America and vice-president of the American Jewish Federation; Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Financial Secretary of the War Office; Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, and Dr. Jochelmann, of Russia.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (43 miles open) for the week ending 9th June, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,336, being a decrease of Rs. 643 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th June 1906, were Rs. 82,343 being a decrease of Rs. 43,251.

THE LATEST MILLINERY.

Tinted Barley in Place of Ospreys.

To describe Paris millinery would be nothing less than a dissertation on the subject of the tilt of the hat, this important point far outweighing such considerations as trimmings and materials. In fashionable circles to wear a hat is considered de rigueur at dejeuner, a custom which is the exact antithesis to what has always been considered correct, and, although it has been said that the innovation has its origin in the present devotion to everything British, the real reason may be sought in the exigencies demanded by the pose of the modern hat. The success of the picture models, as well as that of the tiny capote, which is still seen, depends entirely upon this important point, and many of the latest Leghorn models are made with immense bandeaux at the side, which have the effect of raising the hat at an almost impossible slant, whilst, in addition, practically any tilt—side back, or a combination of both—is permitted, the only point aimed at being that of its becomingness to the wearer's features.

Little by little ruchings of ribbon and tulle are taking the place of flowers under the brim, tulle being, in fact, quite the most fashionable trimming of the moment, both the coarse, wide-meshed net of a superlatively silky texture and the finest tulle of web-like consistency being employed. The return of the "cap" of composed ruches of lace, which is a feature of the "Lauballe" hat so much in vogue, has encouraged the use of lace on the bandeau, and both Malines and tinted blonde lace are employed extensively in this manner.

The shape of the new French sailors is wonderfully becoming the tall crown—wider but quite as high as the whilom popular jampot—representing the latest craze, the brim being extremely narrow all round. These hats are simply swathed with wide sash ribbon, and are finished with enormous bows at the side, necessitating a fabulous number of yards of ribbon, the only other decoration being represented by a bunch of wing feathers or a single quill of gigantic dimensions. Another method of treatment which is also much in favour consists of surrounding the crown with a high band of velvet or panne, which is simply caught at the side with an immense strass or steel buckle, the success of the hat entirely depending on the angle at which it is placed and the height of the bandeau or cache-peigne.

Coarse straws are preferred to fine, and almost any combinations of colour are permissible, turquoise blue with Tuscan straws, cerise and green, pale lilac and purple, ripe corn and royal blue being equally in favour. For light summer wear hats of pleated Malines lace are among the latest novelties, the crowns in many cases consisting of Irish crochet and the trimming composed of wreaths of tiny flowers. A pretty chapeau which was designed for a young girl in her teens was of tulle covered with superposed frills of lace, the crown being swathed with white tulle, while little bunches of dwarf coppies, daisies, and cornflowers were inserted in the folds. The flora of the moment is nothing if not abnormal as regards size, and either enormously large or microscopically minute examples are to be seen. Wild flowers are the craze of the moment and almost every denizen of fields and hedges is pressed into service, while grasses are greatly to the fore, from the familiar "shaking" example of the meadows to the bogland cotton-grass.

Tinged barley is immensely popular, and is to be seen on many of the latest toques, in some cases the entire crown being composed of the bearded ears laid closely together. Placed at the side in large bunches, it is used to simulate ospreys in a wonderfully convincing manner, and supplies the want of the feathery touch which humanitarians in general so strenuously taboo, and which all bird-lovers have placed on their Index. As regards fruit trimmings, which continue to adorn the greater part of the new millinery, grapes and cherries composed of coloured velvet are very popular, silk foliage being used in combination.

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

A SPECIAL telegram to the "Asian" dated Paris June 10 gives the following details of the "Grand Prix."

The Grand Prix De Paris—Of 200,000frs, (8000 sovs.) 150,000frs. given by the City of Paris and 50,000frs. by the Great Railway Companies, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1903. Colts about 9st. 2lbs fillies about 8st. 13lbs. About 3,000 metres (one mile seven furlongs.) 442 entries.

PARIS, SUNDAY, 10th June 1906.

Major Eustace Loder's b c Spearmint, by Carbine—Maid of the Mint 1
M Jean Jumel's b c Hippocoure, by Eric—Christiane 2
M B de Monbel's b c Storm, by Ormak—Stormy Petrel 3
M M Caillault's ch c Tyrol, by Fourire—Tyrolese 0
Mr L Heinemann's ch c Malua, by Marco—Harem 0
M Edmond Blanc's b c Pellah, by Masqu—Framboisefil 0
M L Merino's b f Flying star by Flying Fox—Syphine 0
Count H de Pourtale's ch c Narvaez, by Dolma Baghtche—La Rosalba 0
Due de Gramont's b c Procope by St Iris—Princess Bee 0
M M Caillault's b c Querido by Son o'Mine—Quay Side 0
Marquis de Ganay's ch c Shadow, by Le Sagittaire—Shade 0
Mr W K Vanderbilt's ch c Maintenon by Le Sagittaire—Marcia 0
M C Vagliano's br c Montelion by St Damien—Missy Baba 0

(Winner trained by P P Gilpin)

Betting: 10 to 9 on Spearmint
100 to 1 against Briseur
100 to 1 " Storm

Won all out by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time 3min 18 1-5th sec.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

Probable Starters.

A SPECIAL telegram to the "Asian" dated 15th June gives the following probable starters and the present betting in Royal Hunt Cup which will be run on June 20:—

LONDON, FRIDAY, 15th June 1906.

10 to 1 against Mr B Walker's br c Dinnetord, by Diamond Jubilee—Grace Darling, 7st 7lb. A Taylor
11 to 1 against Sir E Vincent's b c Rievaulx by St Angelo—Queen of the Dale, 4yrs, 7st 7lb. R Day
12 to 1 against Mr W Dunne's b or br h Earla Mor, by Desmond—Weeping Ash, 3yrs, 9st 3lb ..... P P Gilpin
12 to 1 against Mr L F Cravon's ch c by Daniel by Winkfield—Woollahra, 4yrs 7st 6lb. W T Robinson
11 to 1 against Mr G Faber's b c Polymelus, by Cyllene—Maud Earran, 4yrs 9st 6lb ..... Baker
16 to 1 against Mr J B Joel's b h Ravilious, by Ravensbury—Yours, 5yrs, 7st 11lb ..... C Morton
20 to 1 against Capt J Orr Ewing's b c Thrush by Musel Thrush—Chemistry 4yrs, 9st 6lb. E Robson
20 to 1 against Mr A H Baird's ch f Gold Rioch, by Bend Or—Wasp, 3yrs, 7st ..... A Taylor
20 to 1 against Duke of Devonshire's br f Communa, by Cocomoo—Jersey, 4yrs, 7st 6lb. S Darling
20 to 1 against Mr Lionel Robinson's b h Roseate Dawn, by Esthusiast—Honey Dew, 3yrs, 8st 13lb ..... J Brewer
20 to 1 against His Majesty's b h Coxcomb, by Rhodock—Garlly, 4yrs 8st 13lb ..... R Marsh
20 to 1 against Mr J B Joel's ch g Dean Swift, by Childwick—Pasquil, 5yrs, 8st 12lb ..... C Morton
20 to 1 against Mr Sol Joel's ch g Whitechapel, by Charlemagne—White Rose, 6yrs, 8st 9lb. C Peck
20 to 1 against Mr D J Jardine's b c King Charles, by Rightaway—Cydaria, 3yrs, 6st 10lb ..... Peacock
25 to 1 against Mr G Faber's b g Truffle De Perigood, by Perigood—Bit of a Devil, 4yrs, 7st 7lb ..... Sherrard
25 to 1 against Mr G Faber's b c Fincastle, by Hilarious—Shy Lady, 4yrs, 6st 12lb ..... C Waugh
33 to 1 against any other.

A PROSECUTION UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, occupier of the Victory Mills of Ferguson Road, Parel, appeared to answer the summons taken out against him by Mr. W. Boughton Chambers, acting First Inspector of Factories, charging him with breach of section 7 (3) of the Indian Factories Act, and also with neglecting to keep a register of three mill children as prescribed by section 9 of the same Act.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Hormasji of Messrs. Thakordas and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the defence.

The charge preferred against Mr. Ahmedbhoy was denied. It was stated on his behalf that according to section 17 of the Factories Act, he was not liable for the breaches of the said Act committed by some other persons, without his knowledge and consent.

Mr. James Brickley, Manager of the Victory Mills, said he took every precaution to see that the provisions of the Factory Act were properly complied with, and strict detailed orders were issued. So far as he was aware, the register was kept by the time-keeper. It was the duty of the time-keeper to see that the register was properly kept

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. George Meredith has just complimented an admirer who has made an attempt to expound The Shaving of Shagpat by remarking that the commentator's elaborate exposition recalled some of the thoughts he had when writing that delightful fantasy, which is no more an allegory than Crummies was a Prussian. But there are several anecdotes which bear out the theory that a competent and reverent commentator may sometimes expound a work of genius more effectively than its writer himself could do, especially such works as tend to the allegorical. When the famous mystic Bohme was on his death-bed, it is related that some of his followers came to him with the request that he would explain a certain more than usually cryptic passage in his writings. He puzzled over it to no purpose. My dear children, he said as he laid the book feebly aside, when I wrote this I understood its meaning, and no doubt the omniscient God did. He may still remember it, but I have forgotten. A very similar story is told of other authors—perhaps with as much truth. Klopstock, the German poet whom his admirers rashly compared to Milton, was once questioned at Gottingen as to the exact meaning of one of his stanzas. He read it over once or twice, and then delivered this judgment: "I cannot remember what I meant when I wrote it but I do remember that it was one of the finest things I ever wrote, and you cannot do better than devote your lives to the discovery of its meaning." Klopstock was no blate, as the clown observed in Ramsay's pastoral. Browning used to send ardent Inquirers as to his meaning to the Browning Society, whose business it is. A Mo Society must be a great assistance to an author in such difficulties. We realy wonder that the fascinating problems of Shagpat have never fallen as prey to a Meredith Society.

Discussion about the value of certain American honorary degrees lends point to some extracts from the commonplace-book of Hearne, the antiquary, which have just been printed by the Oxford Historical Society. Two centuries ago Oxford granted its degrees quite as freely as any of the American colleges that have been accused of trafficking in these agreeable distinctions. The following extracts from Hearne quite prove that:—

"April 10 (Mon.), 1721.—On Saturday last, in a Convocation at two Clock, the Marquess of Carnarvon was created Dr. of Law, being presented by Dr. Harrison of All Souls. . . . The Marquess hath been in Oxford Hals more than a Year, and perhaps may be 17 Years of Age. Yesterday he was at St. Peter's Ch.in the East, and sa. with his Scarlet among the Doctors. He is just leaving the University, being to travel, and Dr. Steward is to travel with him."

"May 9 (Tu.) 1721.—Yesterday, in the Afternoon, meeting with Sir Percy Freke, he told me that my Ld George Douglass and himself gave sixteen Guineas for their Degrees that is eight Guineas apiece, and that Whistler, one of the Interior Beadles, who fetcht the Money from X. Ch., when my Ld offer'd six Guineas, told his Lship it must be eight. So that Honorary Degrees are sold to the Scandal of the University."

The approaching issue in volume form of the Prælections delivered at Cambridge by the five candidates for the Regius Professorship of Greek reminds one of a story that used to be told of the way in which John Stuart Blackie won his chair at Edinburgh. The practice of examining a candidate for such a post which was common in the days of the Renaissance and still obtains in many churches is nowadays only represented by such a venerable relic as this Cambridge volume will prove to be. But when Blackie went in for the Edinburgh Chair of Greek it was in the gift of the Town Council. Greek was a somewhat scarce commodity in that worthy body, but there was one member of it who was thoroughly determined to do his duty by the students. He had picked up on some old bookstall a casual Greek volume, printed in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, in almost illegible type full of puzzling contractions. It was some medical or scientific work of the Byzantine period which even a candidate for the Greek Chair might have been reasonably excused if he failed to read at sight. However, the owner of this book resolved that he would give his vote and interest to no candidate who could not prove his Greek learning by translating a page or two to him, and he, of course, did not know one letter of the Greek alphabet from another. It was the custom for candidates to call on all the electors, and as each arrived the test was duly offered to him after the ceremonies of hospitality had been observed. Some of them took offence, and refused to be cate-chised; others tried to explain that the ability to make out so crabbed a page was no fair criterion. Blackie was the only one who rose to the occasion, substituted his fluent intelligence for his halting Greek, and reeled off a volubile page or two of an imaginary dialogue until the delighted grocer declared that here at last was a man to whom Greek had no secrets, and carried him triumphantly into office by a truthful report of his successful passage of the Rubicon. Perhaps the story is not strictly veracious, but no one who knew Blackie could deny that at least it might have happened. It may be as well that the modern elector goes by other tests.

The statement that the official history of the Boer War has already cost about £22,000 and is expected to cost some £5,000 more will naturally be compared with the outlay which a private historian is expected to make upon his work. Unfortunately there are not many data available. Books of course, are the first item of expenditure; we remember how inconvenient Robert Elsmere found it when the Squire withdrew the use of his library. Gibbon complained bitterly that "the greatest city in the world was destitute of that useful institution a public library; and the writer who had undertaken to treat any large historical subject was reduced to the necessity of purchasing for his private use a numerous and valuable collection of the books which must form the basis of his work." Gibbon's library remained a monument of his erudition when Beckford bought it for his private reading. It furnished the basis of one of the severest things ever said by author to critic, when Gibbon observed in his Vindication to the acrimonious Davis: I cannot, I profess myself very desirous of Mr. Davis's acquaintance; but if he will take the trouble of calling at my house any afternoon when I am not at home, my servant shall show him my library, which he will find tolerably well furnished with the useful authors, ancient as well as modern, ecclesiastical as well as profane, who have directly supplied me with the materials of my History.

Nowadays it is not necessary for an author to be so affluent as Gibbon, nor is it expected that for the sake of verifying an accidental quotation of ten lines he should load himself with a useless and expensive series of ten volumes. There are plenty of public libraries; Carlyle managed to do all his chief historical work on an average income of £300 a year, out of which little was available for book buying. But the modern historian has other demands upon him which were unknown in the more easy-going time of Gibbon. He is expected to travel extensively, both to consult the archives of Simancas and St. Petersburg and to study the topography of the battles which he describes. A recent biographer of Cæsar is said to have traced all his Gallic campaigns with the assistance of a powerful motor-car, which is more than the rival in expense of the postchaise that carried Macaulay, through the Pass of Glencoe. Macaulay, it is true, was able to look forward to a remunerative return on his outlay; the famous cheque which Longmans sent for £20,000 on account of his History is still recorded in the annals of publishing. The profits of the official history of the Boer War, we are told, cannot yet be estimated, but it is a fair guess that they will scarcely be so big as Macaulay's.

We are glad to hear from Messrs. Macmillan that the fifth and last volume of Mr. Herbert Paul's remarkable History of Modern England will be published in a few weeks' time. In this volume Mr. Paul narrates the history of the ten years from the fall of the Gladstone Ministry in 1885 to the resignation of Lord Rosebery in 1895, that heralded the era of reaction from which the country has only just escaped. Mr. Paul is not the man to rest from his labours; he is at present engaged upon a history of the reign of Queen Anne, to appear in the famous Goupil series of illustrated historical monographs. Another politician-author is Mr. George Wyndham whose long-expected book on Ronsard and La Pleiade is nearing completion. It will, we are told, include an essay on these sixteenth-century French poets, selections from their works and translations in the original metres. For Mr. Wyndham, too is a poet, and his dedication is in verse, beginning:

By the myrtle where Rousard reposes
On far-away shores of romance,
I gathered these ghosts of the roses
He loved in the gardens of France.

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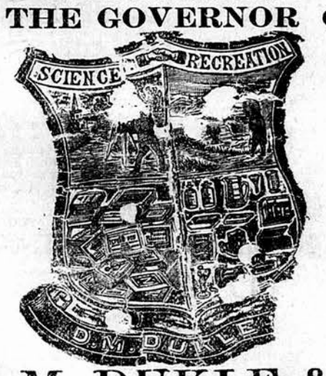

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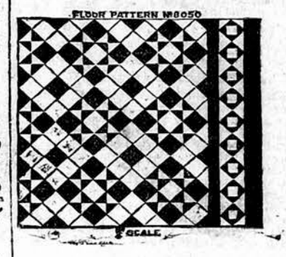

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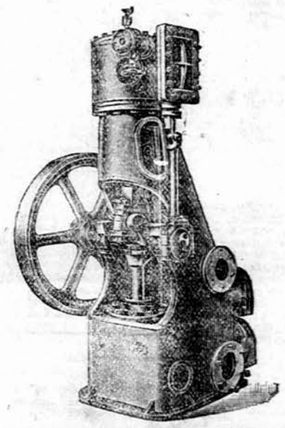

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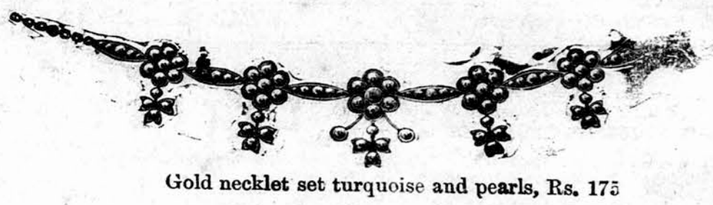

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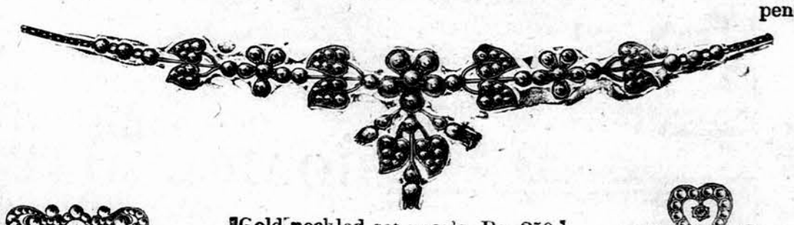

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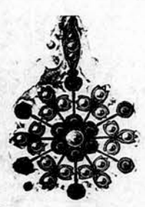

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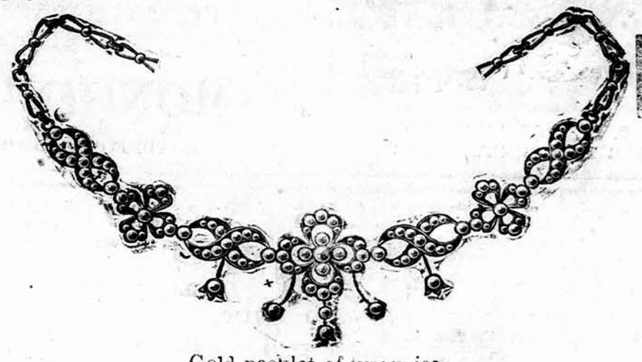

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